





## 100,000 shares

## Khaled approves sale of Safco stock to staff

RIYADH, Jan. 14 (SPA) — King Khaled Monday ordered the sale to Saudi Arabian employees of 100,000 shares in the state-owned Saudi Arabian Fertilizer Company (SAFCO). The sale is in recognition of the company's achievements over the past three years.

In a letter to Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Algosaihi, the King wished the company's personnel lasting success in their services to their faith, their nation and their homeland.

Dr. Algosaihi and the company's employees sent a letter of gratitude to the King for his kind gesture.

On Dec. 31, the Council of Ministers had heard a report from Dr. Algosaihi on the company's improved economic and financial position and its personnel's efforts in raising REDF rebate order

provokes cash deluge

JEDDAH, Jan. 14 — A recent order that the Real Estate Development Fund give a 20 per cent rebate on repayments made on time has produced a large response.

Ahmad Al-Aqil, director-general of the REDF, told *Al-Jazira* that in the first week after the announcement SR8 million was paid back, as opposed to a normal weekly repayment rate of SR750,000. In Riyadh alone payments ran at SR2.3 million in the first week and SR3 million in the second, as against a normal rate of SR900,000.

## Institute of Hope

## School helps deaf enter society

JEDDAH, Jan. 13 — The Institute of Hope, the Kingdom's first school for the deaf, was founded in Medina in 1978 with only five pupils. In the same year, another was opened for girls. There are now nine Hope Institutes in the Kingdom. Three are in Riyadh, of which one is an intermediate school and two primary, one for boys and the other girls.

All institutes for the handicapped are run by the General Directorate for Special Education Programs, founded in 1960. It has departments for schooling the deaf, the blind and the mentally retarded.

Abdul Latif Bashir Ahmad, the director of the Institute of Hope in Medina, said in an interview with *Al-Medina* that the institute adopts its students and provides them with all the care they need. They are given SR300 a month for those living at home, and SR90 for those given accommodation. All receive, in addition to food, religious, social, health, psychological, cultural and educational care.

To be admitted, the handicapped person should be between four and 12 years of age. Four to six are accepted at the preparatory grade and six to 12 in the first grade of the

primary school. They should be completely or partially deaf, but their hearing should be less than 50 decibels. Their intelligence mark should not be less than 70, and they should not be suffering from other diseases.

Ten per cent of the total places are given to other Arab nationals who fulfil the above conditions. Once they complete primary school, they are given a certificate equivalent to that of ordinary government schools.

Ahmad said that those who complete primary education are transferred to Riyadh's intermediate institute. They study there for three years, during which they take various educational and career courses. Boys will be trained in Arabic and English typing, electricity, printing, carpet works, and carpentry. Dressmaking, manual and automatic knitting and house keeping courses will be given to girls.

After graduation they are appointed to government posts or employed in private organizations. They may also run their own firms with an efficiency sometimes greater than that of other people.

The council had approved the minister's request to sell 100,000 shares to its Saudi Arabian employees, as part of the state's plan of an eventual turn-over of state ownership of industrial and commercial projects to the public.

SAFCO produced 988,988 tons of ammonia and 298,851 tons of fertilizer last year. That output was a 15 per cent increase over the previous year's production. The company's production of sulfuric acid also rose by 26 per cent.

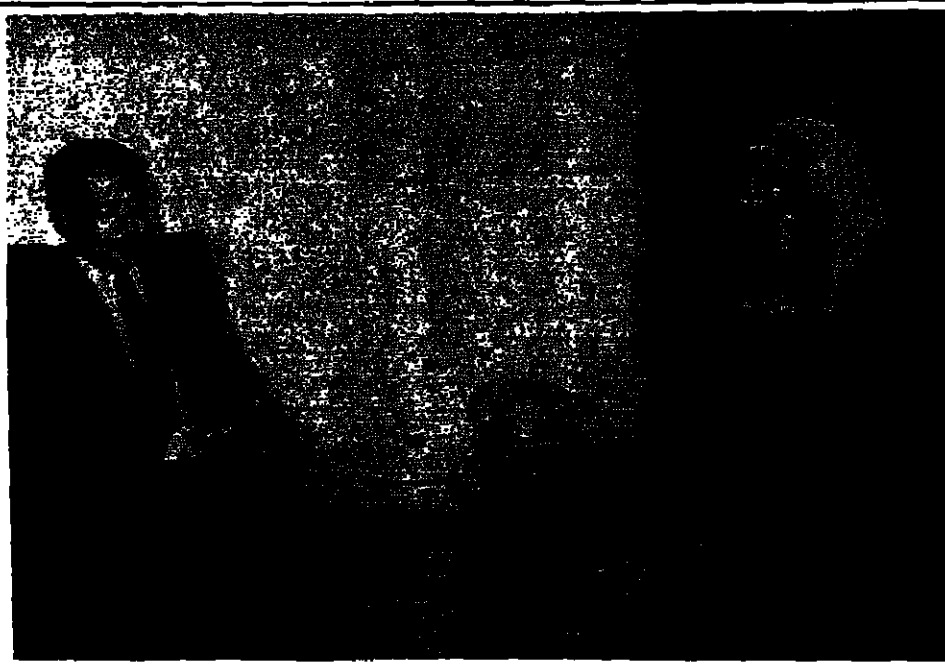
Last year, SAFCO sold 20,000 tons of fertilizer in the local market, as against 12,000 tons sold in the preceding year. It exported 291,000 tons of fertilizer to East Asia, East Africa and North Yemen.

There were only five cases of production having to be stopped in the firm's plants last year, as compared with 40 during 1978.

*Al-Riyadh* meanwhile reported Monday that the Foreign Capital Investment Committee of the Ministry of Industry and Electricity met recently to discuss the establishment of joint Saudi Arabian and foreign ventures.

Dr. Fuad Abdul Salam Al-Farsi, deputy minister of industry and electricity and chairman of the committee, told the paper that the committee studied the applications on the light of reports by technical committees on the economic feasibility of the proposed ventures.

The committee will submit its report to Dr. Algosaihi for approval.



MEETS PREMIER: King Khaled receives North Yemeni Prime Minister Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani in Riyadh Sunday. Monday Abdul Ghani toured the Kharj armaments plant, accompanied by Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan.

## With Prince Sultan

## Abdul Ghani tours Kharj factory

RIYADH, Jan. 14 (SPA) — The prime minister of North Yemen, Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani Monday visited the Kharj armaments factories. He was shown around by Brig. Ibrahim Al-Farsi, the general manager of the plant.

Later, Abdul Ghani had lunch with Prince Sultan, defense and aviation minister. Abdul Ghani had arrived in Riyadh Saturday on an official visit for talks with Saudi Arabian leaders.

He was received Monday by King Khaled and held formal talks with Crown Prince Fahd about relations between the two countries.

He said his visit comes within the Charity board meets in Eastern Province

DAMMAM, Jan. 14 (SPA) — Eastern Province Governor Prince Abdul Mohsen ibn Jiluwi chaired a meeting of the Board of Directors of the regional Charitable Society here Sunday.

The society's Secretary Gen. Mastour ibn Ali, briefed the board on the society's activities. He said that it had 158 members on its roll at present.

The report also included details on a project involving a child welfare center and assistance provided to some families in the area.

The board dismissed the financial position of the society and other topics on the agenda.

## Taif culture unit to hold art show

TAIF, Jan. 14 (SPA) — The Saudi Arabian Culture and Arts Society of Taif will open Wednesday its first public modern arts exhibition at the Massara Hotel here. The exhibition will last a week.

## At police graduation

## Salman stresses standards of Kingdom's security men

RIYADH, Jan. 14 (SPA) — Riyadh Governor Prince Salman said Monday that a high standard of man in the security forces is essential. The special position of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia makes their training and education vital.

Speaking at a graduation ceremony of police officers and men he said the Kingdom's stability and high standard of security, in addition to its unique system of social justice, have attracted investors and workers here.

"In order to ensure the security of the country and its people it is essential to educate the police forces, both practically and theoretically," he said. "In this way they will be able to shoulder their responsibilities well and be armed with proper Islamic morals."

These are the wishes of King Khaled, and they should be fulfilled, he added.

There will be more graduations every year until the requirements of the police forces are met and the lowest rank in Riyadh becomes that of corporal. A few men will be engaged in technical jobs and the majority of serving men will be deputy sergeant-technical.

First Lieutenant Saad Al-Khilaifi spoke about the new training center and the classes which have graduated so far. Prince Salman presided over the graduation of the fourth and fifth classes, and handed out prizes.

Prince Salman said that the graduates and their colleagues had the duty of ensuring the peace and security of the country and its people, and that the authorities gave to them the attention and interest given to all members of the security forces by King Khaled.

"The state of security of the Kingdom must be attributed to the adherence to the Sharia, as derived from the Holy Koran and the Prophet's traditions. In addition apply justice in treatment, justice in punishment and firmness with those who deserve it," he said.

The duty of the security forces lies in serving the country and deterring those who contemplate subversion, to use force as ordered by God and gentleness and leniency with those who did not now know the law or



Prince Salman

committed offenses unintentionally.

Later, he dedicated the new building and unveiled a commemorative plaque, before visiting the rest of the center.

The ceremony was attended by General Abdullah Al Al-Sheikh, director general of public security, General Muhammad ibn Halal, commander of Frontier Forces, and a number of senior officers and the public.

## Crooked traders fined

RIYADH, Jan. 14 (SPA) — Minister of the Interior Prince Naif, has ordered the punishment of dishonest traders. The penalties were based on a report by Dr. Soliman A. Solaim, the minister of commerce.

Four merchants from Abha, Taif and Khamis Mushait were fined a total of SR8,000 and were ordered to publish the order of their punishment in local newspaper, at their own expense. They had violated the catering regulations by not marking prices in their products, the second offense for each.

## WEATHER

Temperatures will drop in most areas. It will be cool during the day and cold at night in the northern and central regions. Frost will form at night and in the early morning.	Jeddah	29	17
Winds will be moderate and northerly to north-easterly.	Riyadh	29	09
Sea will be moderate.	Dhahran	21	14
Monday's temperatures (maximum; minimum in centigrade)	Medina	22	09
	Taif	22	09
	Jizan	31	20
	Hail	14	01
	Turath	12	03
	Arar	14	03
	Jouf	15	01
	Mecca	30	16
	Abha	19	09



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## Chadli reshuffles cabinet

ALGIERS, Jan. 14 (R) — Algerian President Benjedid Chadli has reshuffled the government he appointed last March following the death of President Houari Boumedienne.

An official communique quoted by the Algerian news agency Sunday night said the two portfolios of minister adviser to the president had been abolished. One was held by Boumedienne's former foreign minister, Abdulaziz Bouteflika.

The communique did not say whether Bouteflika, who has seldom appeared in public since Chadli's election and is said no longer to have a prominent political role, would take up any other political office.

A member of the ruling National Liberation Front (FLN) politburo, Boualem held several portfolios under Boumedienne, has been appointed interior minister.

Prime Minister Muhammad Abdelghani previously held the portfolio.

Brahim Brahimi, forests secretary of state and acting water resources minister, is now formally taking over the water resources ministry, replacing Ahmad Ghazali, who was dismissed last October by Chadli.

The communique said the portfolios of minister adviser had been abolished in order to form bodies stipulated in the constitution.

Estimated at 420,000

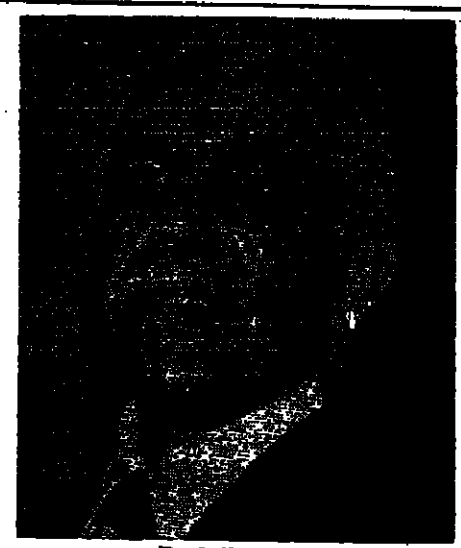
## U.N. to raise aid for Afghan refugees

GENEVA, Jan. 14 (AP) — United Nations Refugee Commissioner Poul Hartling announced Monday he is going to launch an appeal for contributions to a \$55 million program to assist Afghan refugees in Pakistan, who now number 420,000.

Without mentioning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Hartling said an "accelerated rate of arrivals, difficult terrain and a severe winter" have created a "major refugee emergency situation" in Pakistan. The project aims at raising \$30 million in cash and \$25 million worth of food.

Addressing a news conference, Hartling also announced the start Monday of a \$22 million drive to help finance the repatriation of Rhodesian refugees from neighboring African states. He said he "cautiously" estimated that about 200,000 people hoped to be back in Rhodesia before the Feb. 27 election.

Hartling said the situation in Somalia, a country of four million with some 500,000



Benjedid Chadli

Under a constitutional reform adopted last summer, the president can appoint vice-presidents, but there was no hint that Bouteflika would hold such an office.

The other minister adviser, Ahmad Taleb Ibrahim, who also held the portfolio under Boumedienne, becomes chairman of the sole political party's education and information committees.

Ibrahim, who is also chairman of the newly-created Audit Office, played a prominent role in the negotiations which led to the peace agreement last August between Mauritania and the Polisario Front guerrillas fighting for Western Saharan independence.

Mauritania then withdrew from the part of the former Spanish colony it had administered since 1976 and Morocco annexed the whole territory.

Ibrahim also mediated earlier this month in the dispute between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Libya, informed sources said.

## Blasts rock two churches in Alexandria

CAIRO, Jan. 14 (Agencies) — Persons entering Coptic churches in Egypt are being searched in the wake of bomb explosions at two churches in the Mediterranean city of Alexandria, religious officials here said Monday.

The explosions on Jan. 6, the eve of the Coptic Orthodox Christmas, resulted in the death of one person — a bomb-thrower — and injury of seven others, informed sources in Alexandria said.

The police chief of the city, Maj. Gen. Fawzi Maas, confirmed the incidents and said there were arrests made.

According to Coptic religious officials one bomb went off in a church in Sporting, a suburban district in Alexandria, damaging the valuable stained-glass windows; and the other went off in the courtyard of a church in Ghel-el Enab, a densely populated area of the city.

"The churches were packed with worshippers, and it is God's blessing that there were not more casualties," said Bishop Samuel, assistant to Coptic Orthodox Pope Shenouda II. He explained that fortunately the explosion in the church occurred in a distant wing where there were few people, and the one in the courtyard "blew up the person who was throwing it in."

The bishop said it was "obviously a plot by fanatics" in an attempt to revive sectarian strife in Egypt, where there are about six million Copts out of a population of 41 million.

In the meantime, *Al-Ahram* newspaper reported Monday that state security prosecutors are questioning 94 recently arrested leftists suspected of planning anti-state activities.

The paper said the leftists belonged to two banned organizations: the Egyptian Communist Party and the Egyptian Workers Party.

Many anti-state documents and leaflets had been seized at a clandestine headquarters of the Egyptian Workers Party, it said.

Interior Minister Nabawi Ismail told parliament over the weekend that Egypt faced "a new Communist plot aimed at striking national unity at this stage to stop Egypt from carrying its role in supporting the Afghan people."

Egypt has bitterly denounced the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and urged Muslim states to adopt a unified stand against Moscow's action.

Earlier Sunday, the interior ministry said that police have rounded up more than 3,000 people and seized more than 480 unlicensed weapons.

The raids, carried out in the past few days, were part of regular monthly campaigns by police in different parts of the country.



IN DOHA: King Hussein of Jordan (left) stands to attention upon arrival at Doha airport Monday when he was welcomed by the ruler of Qatar Sheikh Khalifa Ben Hamad al Thani.

## King Hussein arrives in Qatar

DOHA, Jan. 14 (AP) — King Hussein of Jordan arrived in Qatar Monday for a brief visit as part of a tour of Arab countries on the Gulf, the Qatar news agency reported.

The ruler of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa Ben Hamad al-Thani, greeted Hussein at Doha airport.

## Libya seizes PLO's branch office

BEIRUT, Jan. 14 (R) — Libyan security men have taken over the Palestine Liberation Organization's branch office at Sebha, central Libya, the Palestine news agency Wafa said Sunday night.

It was the latest development in a row between Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi and the PLO, whose chief Yasser Arafat is regarded by the Libyans as steering the organization toward diplomacy and moderation.

## Train wreck injures 96 in Egypt

CAIRO, Jan. 14 (AP) — Three commuter trains piled up during the morning rush Monday after one failed to stop in time for a red light. Police at the scene said one person was killed and 96 injured.

The accident occurred about 8:30 a.m. (0630GMT) near the industrial suburb of Helwan, 32 kilometers south of Cairo. Each train carried five passenger cars but none was derailed or seriously damaged.

Police said the force of the impact tore

loose some of the seats, causing the injuries.

All three trains were headed on the same tracks for Helwan. Police said the first two had halted for a stop signal but that the third train failed to stop and plowed into the second, touching off a chain-collision.

An investigation was launched to determine if the brakes on the third train had failed or whether the engineer had missed the signal.

## Egyptian sentenced to 440 years

KUWAIT, Jan. 14 (R) — An Egyptian teacher has been sentenced to 440 years' imprisonment on 130 fraud charges by a Kuwaiti court which is still examining 100 more cases against him.

A Kuwaiti criminal court Sunday sentenced Abu Bakr Hadid to 90 years for issu-

ing false checks to Egyptians working in Kuwait. The same court had earlier sentenced him to 350 years on similar charges. The court also ruled that he should be expelled from Kuwait after serving his sentence, although he is expected to spend the rest of his life in jail.

## Zia extends detention of Bhuttos

KARACHI, Jan. 14 (R) — Martial law authorities have ordered that the widow and daughter of former Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto should be detained for another three months.

The order was made soon after Begum Nusrat Bhutto and her daughter Benazir appeared in court in Karachi to challenge the original decision of the martial law government last Oct. 16 to hold them without trial.

The two women, who lead Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP), were put under house arrest along with other politicians when Gen. Zia Ul-Haq announced that he was canceling planned general elections and banning all political activity.

Mrs. Bhutto told reporters at the court hearing that if she were free to speak publicly she would send a congratulatory message to Mrs. Indira Gandhi, whose party last week won an overwhelming victory in India's general elections.

Bhutto, who was hanged last April after being found guilty of complicity in a political murder, normalized relations between the two countries and held a summit meeting with Mrs. Gandhi after the 1971 Bangladesh war.

Earlier this year Mrs. Gandhi expressed sympathy for Mrs. Bhutto and her daughter after Zia's crackdown.

## Khomeini relatives support Bani-Sadr

TEHRAN, Jan. 14 (R) — Two close relatives of Ayatollah Khomeini have announced support for Finance Minister Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr in Iran's presidential election on Jan. 25, the *Bamdad* newspaper reported Monday.

*Bamdad* said the revolutionary leader's second brother, Ayatollah Seyed Khomeini Pasandideh, and his grandson, Haj Hossein Khomeini, both issued statements backing Bani-Sadr.

Ayatollah Khomeini himself has said he will not announce support for any candidate, simply urging Iranians to elect a suitable man.

The latest announcements confirmed a rift among the religious leaders over the presidency.

The powerful Qom Clergy Society and the Islamic Republican Party, Iran's biggest political force, have backed Bani-Sadr's principal opponent, Jalaeddin Farsi.

The Tehran and Isfahan clergy societies, two influential religious bodies have come out for Bani-Sadr.

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## Strongest parliamentary opponents

## Mrs. Gandhi faces Marxist foes

By Sonanda Datta-Ray

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13. (OFNS) — Indira Gandhi was sworn in as India's prime minister on Monday, climaxing her triumphal restoration to power after 33 months in the wilderness.

Her return is being greeted with delirious celebrations. Wayside altars display her flower-decked likeness. Her portraits are carried on horseback to the tumultuous accompaniment of brandished swords, leaping war dances, and showers of fireworks. Truckloads of boys cruise the streets, yelling adulatory slogans through loudspeakers.

The prices of sugar, paraffin, potatoes and onions have all fallen dramatically: shopkeepers are afraid Mrs. Gandhi's government will wrinkle out hoarders and clamp black marketeers into jail.

But there are also ominous signs of provocative assertiveness by young Gandhi Congress toughs, and grim warnings that the

world's largest democracy might not ever again be allowed to choose its leaders in free elections.

"The people voted for a stable government, but they have got a permanent government," says Priya Ranjan Das Munshi, a prominent Bengali politician in the rival Official Congress Party. Das Munshi was a close associate of Mrs. Gandhi until he fell out with her son Sanjay.

The same fear is expressed in Calcutta's tea shops and coffee houses, where politically conscious students gather. They are apprehensive that with her crushing majority and with opposition parties smashed to bits, Mrs. Gandhi need not again seek the people's mandate. Even if held, elections will not be meaningful.

West Bengal's Marxist chief minister, Jyoti Basu, echoes the thought — but all is not gloom in the Marxist camp. For the first time in Indian history, the Left alliance is the strongest opposition group in Parliament.

Verbose and group-haired exponents of the red revolution are suddenly being called upon to defend Westminster-style democracy.

The 46 radical members who have been elected this time, against 29 in 1977, may not be able to slow down the Gandhi Congress juggernaut, drawn by 351 out of 525 parliamentarians. But they are confident of an eventual polarization of political forces that will one day permit ideological conquest.

In West Bengal, for instance, Marxists have improved their share of the vote from 34.72 per cent three years ago to 53.8 per cent more by far than Mrs. Gandhi's all-India average. Marxists have done almost as well in the north-eastern hill state of Tripura.

In the nine states and union territories whose chief ministers belong to the Janata, Lok Dal or Official Congress camps, they cannot forget that when Morarji Desai became prime minister in 1977, he lost no time in unceremoniously dismissing non-Janata governments on the specious plea that they had forfeited the moral right to rule.

Mrs. Gandhi is too astute to repeat Desai's mistakes, of which there were many, but she may not be able to control the ebullience of rank and file members who swagger threateningly around Calcutta, itching to settle old scores.

Her own political style, however, is likely to be impeccable, at least for some time. Marxist hopes of surfacing in a big way contain a good deal of wishful thinking and their chances will improve only if the prime minister-elect blots her copybook.

With the unerring knack of identifying what worries people most, Mrs. Gandhi has announced that lawlessness, inflation and victimization of minorities will be her regime's priorities. Bearing in mind his controversial activities during the emergency, she has also promised not to take her son, Sanjay, into the cabinet.



"BACK LIKE THUNDER": Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who was sworn in as India's prime minister Monday, is shown with her supporters after her sweeping election victory last week. Standing behind her at Parliament Hall in New Delhi is legislative leader C.M. Stephen, who reminded listeners that a year ago he predicted Mrs. Gandhi would be "back like thunder."

## Asks bigger defense budget

## Brown request stirs Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 14 (AP) — Expressing U.S. concern over Soviet military actions in Afghanistan and Asia, Defense Secretary Harold Brown again asked Japanese officials Monday to increase defense spending and to join a U.S.-sponsored consortium to assist Pakistan.

On both points, Brown — the highest-ranking Carter administration official to visit here since the Iran and Afghanistan crisis arose — received assurances of Japan's concern but no specific commitments, official sources said.

Brown's visit was a final stopover on his way home from a nine-day tour of China in which he broke new diplomatic ground in U.S.-China relations — obtaining among other things a promise of Chinese support for Pakistan in case it is directly threatened by Soviet actions.

In Japan, however, he left behind a minor controversy over the politically touchy question of defense spending, having informed top officials that the United States would like to see this country increase its military budget to help strengthen Pacific defenses against a potential Soviet threat.

A senior official in Brown's party told reporters earlier that the United States, spelling out for the first time its detailed views on Japan's defense commitment, wanted Japan to modernize and increase its forces and expand its capacity to patrol commercial sea lanes in the region.

The controversy arose when the official said the Carter administration wanted Japan's overall defense spending to be increased by "some tenths" of a percent over the next five years, beyond the present level of 0.9 per cent of the gross national product.

Japan's post-World War II constitution restricts the country to an exclusively defensive posture and the spending level of 0.9 per cent of the GNP is the maximum that Prime Minister Masayoshi Ghira's ruling Liberal Democratic party has been willing to commit itself to in recent years.

U.S. sources said Monday that the senior official had erred in referring to "some tenths" of a percent, having actually meant "some hundredths." But another senior Pentagon official did nothing to clarify the supposed mistake, even during a background briefing for reporters.

Both American and Japanese spokesmen said that in his defense discussions with Ohira and Foreign Minister Saburo Okita, Brown did not mention any specific figures. But U.S. sources said he did emphasize the U.S. interest in a significant increase in Japanese military spending.

Japan's defense budget for fiscal 1979 was \$ 8.9 billion an increase of 10 per cent from the previous year, and a proposed budget for fiscal 1980, now before the Diet (Parliament), would increase the spending to \$9.3 billion.

U.S. officials said Brown urged the Japanese to "take into account the current international circumstances," specifically the Soviet buildup in the Pacific region and the takeover in Afghanistan, in considering future defense spending.

**Italy's sextuplets fine, doctors say**  
FLORENCE, Italy, Jan. 14 (AP) — Sex-tuplets born to a 28-year-old woman last Friday were reported doing fine Monday and doctors said their mother may join them by the end of the week.

The babies — four boys and two girls — were still in incubators at a pediatric clinic while the mother, Mrs. Rosanna Cavigli Guannini, was in satisfactory condition in the maternity wing of a hospital across town. She gave birth by Caesarian method in the 35th week of pregnancy.

Her husband, Franco, was commuting between hospitals. Attending doctors said Linda, Letizia, Giorgio, Francesco, Fabrizio and Roberto, who weigh between 1.2 and 1.7 kilograms are "lively and cheerful" and drinking bottled milk with enthusiasm.

Hospital sources said Mrs. Guannini, a high school teacher in Arezzo, had taken fertility drugs and had expected a multiple birth. Her husband, a shipping clerk, said that for "economic reasons" he had sold rights to photograph the children and their mother to various photo organizations.

## Tito rests after 'urgent' leg surgery

BELGRADE, Jan. 14 (R) — President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia was doing well after an operation to clear a vein blockage in his left leg, his doctors said Monday.

The 87-year-old head of state underwent surgery at the cardio-vascular clinic in the northwestern city of Ljubljana after his doctors declared he had failed to respond to a treatment of medication and hydrotherapy.

His doctors, all medical professors, said he needed urgent surgery on a blood clot in his leg.

In a brief statement on the operation, the professors said: "The surgical operation was on the blood vessels of the left leg. President Tito responded well after the operation, the situation after the operation is normal."

They gave no further details but officials said the operation involved the creation of a by-pass duct to relieve circulation problems.

Tito's Yugoslav doctors, aided last week by American Professor Michael De Bakey and Soviet Professor Marat Kniazhev, decided on surgery after trying other methods.

Yugoslav officials have consistently attempted to play down the possible seriousness of the president's illness, saying only hours before the operation that his condition was excellent.

Yugoslav officials said the operation went off without complications.

"The Yugoslav surgeon who carried out the operation said he was very satisfied when he left the operation theater," said one senior Communist party official.

Tito, the last surviving World War II leader had stayed at his retreat in the foothills of the Alps near Ljubljana since being discharged from the hospital a week ago after a two-day examination.

Despite the circulation ailment, Tito recently conferred with his top state and Communist party aides on a wide range of issues including the situation in Iran and Soviet military involvement in Afghanistan.

Yugoslavia, communist but non-aligned, broke with the Soviet bloc in 1948.

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## Briton jets to new record

## Around the world in 44 hours, 6 minutes

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14 (AP) — Only astronauts and cosmonauts have circled earth faster than David Springbett, but only the 41-year-old London insurance executive changed vehicles five times en route.

Springbett smashed the Guinness Book of World Records mark for circling the globe on scheduled airlines by more than nine hours and returned to Los Angeles International Airport last week, just 44 hours and six minutes after he departed.

In addition to beating the 53-hour 34-minute scheduled airlines record set in 1978 by three Australian journalists, Springbett also surpassed a 45-hour, 19-minute circumnavigation record set in 1957 by three B-52 bombers that were refueled in flight.

"I guess I'm the fastest ever within the atmosphere," said Springbett Thursday, arriving here with only two hours sleep over two days. Astronauts have orbited the 2,240 kph British-French Concorde, which he flew from London to Singapore last Wednesday, with helping him set the record. He also credited a Scandinavian Airlines flight from Bangkok, Manila and



David Springbett

Tokyo with helping to cut more than an hour from his 46-hour goal. Arriving in Tokyo ahead of schedule also allowed him to catch an earlier Pan Am flight to Honolulu.

He said a doctor pronounced him "in

great shape" after the trip.

"The doctor said my blood pressure was up very slightly. But that could be due to giving interviews for the last hour and shaking a lot of peoples' hands," he said.

Springbett, with his arm around a stewardess, was asked how he felt. "I tell you the truth," he chuckled, "I'm feeling very randy."

Springbett changed planes five times during the trip that took him from Los Angeles to London, Bahrain, Singapore, Bangkok, Manila, Tokyo and Honolulu as a first-class passenger. He flew economy class on the last leg to Los Angeles.

"I think of myself as an expert on air travel," said Springbett, who traveled more than 480,000 km in 1979. "This particular week at this time of the year the tailwinds are usually stronger in the Northern Hemisphere enabling planes to pick up a little time."

Springbett said he would collect a \$10,000 wager against another man, whose identity he protected, for his record trip. He said that should cover all of his expenses including about \$8,000 for tickets.

## Bridge to Rhodesia opened to refugees

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 14 (AP) — The Chirundu Bridge, 136 km south of here, which closed in 1973, opens on Tuesday, secretary to the Zambian cabinet, Evans Wilima, announced Monday.

The immigration and customs border posts between Zambia and the British colony of Rhodesia have been deserted since 1978 following bitter fighting between Rhodesian troops and Zambia forces.

The bridge is being opened to coincide with the massive repatriation of thousands of Rhodesian refugees in Zambia. While some will be airlifted, the majority will travel by road and train.

Thousands of Rhodesian refugees have been moved from distant camps to new camps near the Zambian capital of Lusaka to speed up the repatriation exercise.

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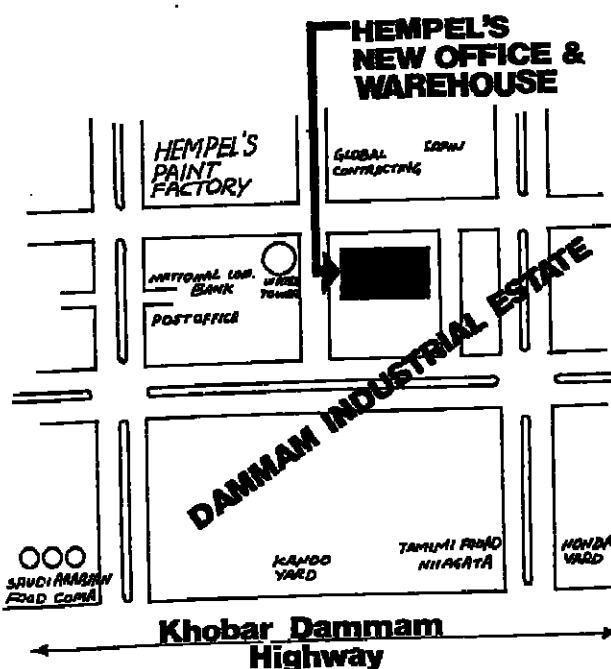
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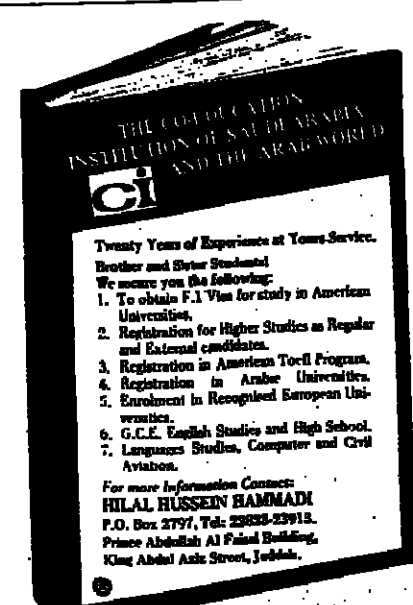


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## Wary Seoul weighs North's peace moves

SEOUL, Jan. 14 (AP) — The South Korean government said Monday it was receiving letters from North Korea proposing talks on reunification.

Authorities in Pyongyang said the letters were sent to Panmunjom for delivery Saturday.

South Korea's new President Choi Kyu-hab, a seasoned former diplomat, is taking a cautious stance toward the new peace overtures.

"This does not mean we won't take a positive approach about reopening dialogue with the North," an official source said. "But we will go only for practical gains, not for political propaganda."

South Korea acknowledged that it received 12 North Korean letters Saturday at the truce village of Panmunjom, proposing talks on reunifying the divided country.

One was sent to South Korean Prime Minister Shin Hyon-Hwack from North Korean Premier Li Jong-Ok and the rest were addressed to 11 South Korean political and social figures from North Korean Vice President Kim Il, said Seoul's spokesman for the North-South Coordinating Committee. The official declined to comment except to

say that the contents of the letters will be studied by the appropriate authorities.

On Jan. 19 last year, the late President Park Chung-hee proposed that "authorities" of both sides meet without preconditions "at any time, at any place and at any level" to discuss all issues pending between North and South Korea.

Four days later, North Korea proposed a "whole nation" conference attended by representatives of government, political parties and social organizations.

But South Korea rejected the idea as impracticable and called for talks only between "responsible authorities" of the two nations.

Judging from this stand, there seems to be little reason for Seoul to turn down the North Korean premier's proposal for a personal meeting with the South Korean prime minister.

However, past experiences and a deep distrust of North Korea, make South Korea hesitant to jump at any proposal from the Communists.

The current series of North Korean peace proposals began with a Dec. 20 call for a joint North-South Olympic team for the Moscow, games in July. This was rejected by the South as technically too difficult to accomplish before the games.

The South Korean source, who has been closely associated with North-South contacts over the past decade, said the North Korean Olympic proposal appeared to have been made primarily for propaganda purposes.

That was why South Korea rejected the proposal despite the possibility that the rejection might play into the Communists' hands for propaganda purposes, he said.

The source explained that because of limited time and lack of trust and sports exchanges between the two sides, to form a joint team before the Moscow games was virtually impossible.

He added that one objective could have been to pre-empt the impact of any peace proposal by President Choi, who was to be inaugurated the following day.

Another reason may have been that North Korea wanted to block South Korea's participation in the Moscow games by deadlocking talks on forming the proposed joint team, he said.

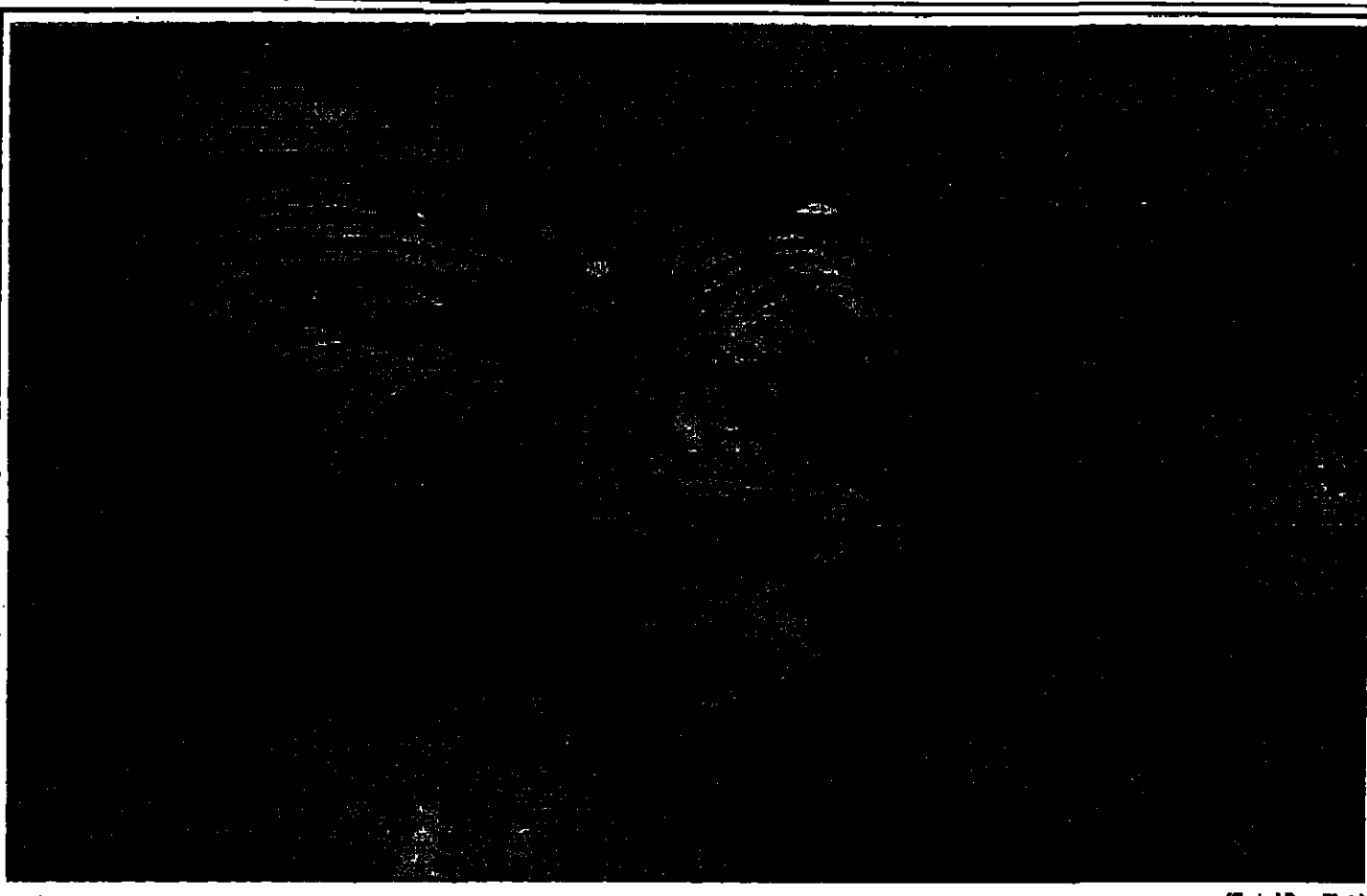
### Rome changes chiefs after Malfatti quits

ROME, Jan. 14 (R) — Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga reshuffled his cabinet Monday, following the resignation on health grounds of Foreign Minister Franco Maria Malfatti.

Former Defense Minister Adolfo Sarti stepped up to Malfatti's post and Adolfo Sarti assumed the defense position.

The moves meant promotion for Clelio Darida, 52, a former mayor of Rome, who takes ministerial office for the first time. He was appointed minister for relations with Parliament, Sarti's previous job.

Malfatti, also 52, who suffered a heart attack last year, resigned at the weekend when it became clear that cabinet duties were over-taxing his health.



COOL CAT: Adolph the tiger doesn't lose his cool when the weather gets hot. He just relaxes in the pool in his cage at a Florida zoo. (Control Press Photo)

### But retreat unlikely

## Afghan adventure costly for Russians

By Serge Schmemmann

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (AP) — The Soviet march into Afghanistan has cost the Russians much in lost trade and international prestige. Whether they foresaw what they were getting into or not, the Soviets show no sign of backing out.

Relations with Washington and the West have sunk to near-Cold War levels and the SALT II arms-limitation treaty is indefinitely shelved. Needed American grain and technology are embargoed. Soviet friends in the Third World have turned against it in unprecedented numbers.

In exchange, the Soviet Union is embroiled in what could be a long, costly and bloody struggle against determined Muslim rebels in a forbidding country whose name literally means "land of the unruly."

U.S. officials claim the Soviets were stung by the strength of President Jimmy Carter's reaction to the Afghan intervention, and especially by his clampdown on grain sales. The Russians, though, have publicly downplayed the impact.

There is no authoritative means of gauging whether the Soviets were fully aware of the risks of the intervention and decided it was worth the gamble, or were caught off guard by the reaction.

The scope of the Soviet operation — some estimate up to 100,000 Red army troops are in Afghanistan — is evidence that the Russians marched in determined to firmly plant a more friendly regime in Kabul and to crush any resistance.

The official Soviet line has been that Moscow sent a "limited military contingent" into Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan government to repel rebels trained, backed and armed by the United States, China, Egypt and Pakistan. Moscow contends it had no hand in engineering the coup that deposed one Marxist regime and replaced it with another.

Kremlin leaders, however, must have expected that a blitzkrieg of this sort would generate a strong reaction, and that President Leonid I. Brezhnev's detente policies would surely suffer.

What did the Russians see in Afghanistan that justified so large a risk? Some of the answers suggested by analysts here are as old as Russian history:

— A vast, wide-open land, Russia has always been subject to invasion, whether by Mongol hordes from the east or European empire builders from the west. Russian governments have traditionally sought to create a bulwark of friendly states around their borders.

Over the past three decades, the Soviets showed in Finland, Hungary, Berlin and Czechoslovakia they were willing to take drastic steps to preserve their geographic safety belt.

— Some 50 million Muslims live in the southern Soviet republics, and many have ancient ethnic and commercial ties with the Afghans. Diplomats say the Soviets may fear that a Muslim revolution in Afghanistan, coming on the heels of Iran's revolution, could spread the flame of Islamic nationalism across the border and arouse the southern Soviet people.

— Perhaps most significantly, the Soviets saw the hand of China, its communist arch-rival, behind the Afghan rebels.

Observers here say China's friendship with Pakistan and its alleged support for the Afghan rebels apparently alarmed Moscow as an ominous spread of a hostile power under Russia's belly. Compounding this perceived threat is the growing closeness of the United States and China.

## Salvadorian workers hold cathedral

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Jan. 14 (AP) A group of militant workers have seized the metropolitan cathedral to press for the reopening of closed factories in this tiny Central American nation.

A spokesman for the workers' union, interviewed through a gate at the cathedral Sunday, said the group would stay until at least some of their demands were met.

Other demands included rehiring workers laid off because of the country's deepening economic and political crisis.

Many foreign factories have closed down out of fear of attacks by left-wing guerrilla groups which have kidnapped a number of foreign and Salvadorian managers.

Last May, national police fired on a demonstration at the steps of the cathedral, killing at least 24 persons. The demonstrators had occupied the sanctuary to demand the release of political prisoners.

There were no police or national guardsmen around the cathedral Sunday. The only evidence of the takeover was a locked front gate and the red and yellow banners of the Federation of Revolutionary Unions hanging from the building.

The spokesman would not say how many persons were occupying the cathedral or whether they were armed. He did say they had no food and that it would be "up to the people to supply us with food and drinks."

Earlier in the day, leftist militants of the Popular Leagues of Feb. 28 freed a hostage from the Panamanian embassy which was occupied last Friday.

The militant spokesman, interviewed inside the embassy, said embassy Attache Guadalupe de Mendez had been freed because "she has a two-month old baby."

The militants seized the embassy Friday and still hold six hostages, including Panamanian Ambassador David Perez Ramos and Costa Rica's envoy Alejandro Alvarado. Three Salvadorian employees and the Costa Rican charge d'affaires, Santos David Lopez, are also being held.

The militants are demanding the immediate release of six of their comrades arrested last month after a clash with national guardsmen and also want to know what happen to another six who disappeared at the same time.

Negotiations were reportedly underway but there was no word on the progress.

Red Cross workers still had not been allowed into the embassy to examine Alvarado, who suffered a pulmonary embolism last month and is still under medication.

## 1,000 demand independence for Corsica

AJACCIO, Corsica Jan. 14 (AP) — About 1,000 Corsicans have marched through the island's capital in a show of support for separatists arrested after a week of confrontations with police. There were no reported incidents.

Earlier Sunday, separatists released to police an alleged member of a clandestine right-wing group who had been held hostage for a week in a secret location on the French-controlled Mediterranean island.

Pierre Bertolini who was fatigued but said he was not ill-treated during his captivity, was later charged by Corsican authorities with illegal arms possession.

The separatists claimed Bertolini and others were members of the group Francia and had been shielded by French police as they carried out anti-separatist vigilante activities.

The separatists call for a peaceful march, which led to the capital's police headquarters, was supported by several unions and groups of farmers, doctors, hotel keepers and fishermen. They demanded the withdrawal of French forces and the resignation of the police chief.

In Paris, 31 separatists were charged with participating in an armed gang. They surrendered to French authorities after holding 15 people hostage in a little Ajaccio hotel during a tense confrontation with special French anti-riot troops.

In violent incidents between police and separatist sympathizers who had gathered outside the hotel three young Corsicans were killed and one anti-riot trooper and at least five other people were injured.

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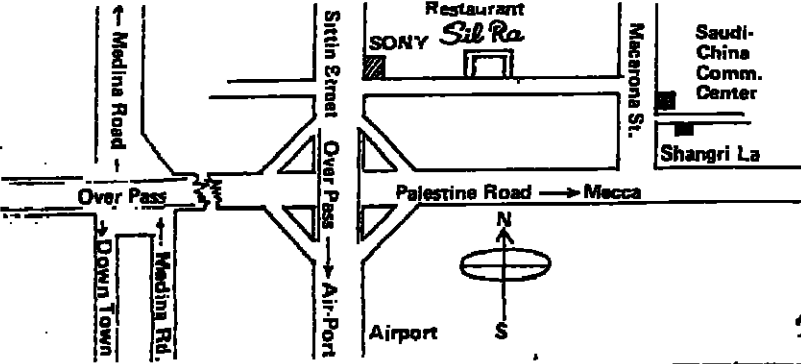
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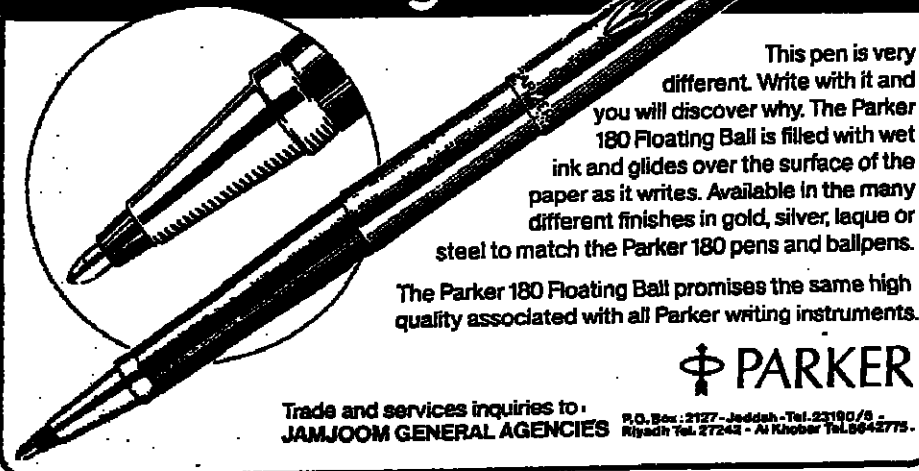
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## Mexico boosting oil output

By Youssef Azme

MEXICO CITY —

Mexico is fast expanding its oil production from newly-discovered reserves and will increase its exports by 500,000 barrels by June, six months ahead of schedule, according to state oil company (Pemex) Chief Jorge Diaz Serrano.

But the government has not yet decided whether to go beyond its 1.1 million-barrels-a-day 1980 export target which will be reached in June, he told Reuters.

Diaz Serrano said there was a flood of applicants for Mexican oil but export targets depended on political decisions to be taken by the government.

The Pemex chief would not be drawn on the reasons for the government's reluctance to increase exports substantially, but other officials spoke openly of fears that a massive inflow of oil money would fuel Mexico's already raging inflation of more than 20 per cent and distort its economy.

Mexico was in any case already making huge gains from recent massive increases in oil prices, they said.

Last week it raised the price of its top quality crude oil by 30 per cent to \$32 a barrel in line with maximum prices charged by some members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Mexico is not an OPEC member.

Pemex officials told Reuters earlier at the company's offshore headquarters on the Gulf of Mexico that Mexican oil output, at about 1.8 million barrels a day by the end of 1979 was due to rise to 2.25 million by the end of 1980.

Production from the Campeche Bay offshore reserves, which were first identified in 1970, started in June last year.

The production target for the end of 1980 was just over 500,000 barrels a day but capacity is likely to be much higher by then, they added.

Offshore exports of 225,000 barrels a day are planned this month. The officials said the Campeche Bay oilfields have generally proved to be much more prolific than expected.

Boosted by the Campeche find, Mexico's reserves are now put officially at 45.8 billion proven barrels, almost 1.5 times the total proven reserves of the United States and nearly double the 26 billion barrels estimated a year ago.

In terms of proven reserves, Mexico is now probably the world's sixth largest oil nation.

"The Mexican oil potential was certainly known to our parents," Diaz Serrano said, producing as evidence American newspaper cuttings from 1931 speaking of massive Mexican oil reserves. The unproved potential has now been put by the government at about 200 billion barrels, more than four times the proven reserves.

News of Mexican oil discoveries over the past two or three years came as surprise to the world only because Mexico had been previously neglected by the international oil industry, until recently dominated by the major multinational oil companies. This is because Mexico was the first oil-exporting state to nationalize the industry, expelling the foreign oil companies in 1938 following its revolution.

Diaz Serrano said no new surprises should be expected beyond the official figure for the oil potential.

Diaz Serrano said foreigners were only employed by Pemex when high-technology foreign concerns are called in to help with specific tasks. One example, he said, was companies with experience of the difficult North Sea conditions. These were consulted when Mexico embarked on its own offshore oil project.

"We are very nationalistic," Diaz Serrano said, adding that Mexico was prepared to take the risks involved in oil exploration and thus would not have to share its oil income with others.

Arguing that human resources were as essential as financial muscle, he said, "Development is directly related to talent. If you do not have the people, you do not get very far."

The Pemex chief, a former businessman who headed an independent oilfield engineering company until he was put in charge of the Mexican oil industry three years ago, admitted that Mexico had neglected its oil industry until the 1973 oil price explosion.

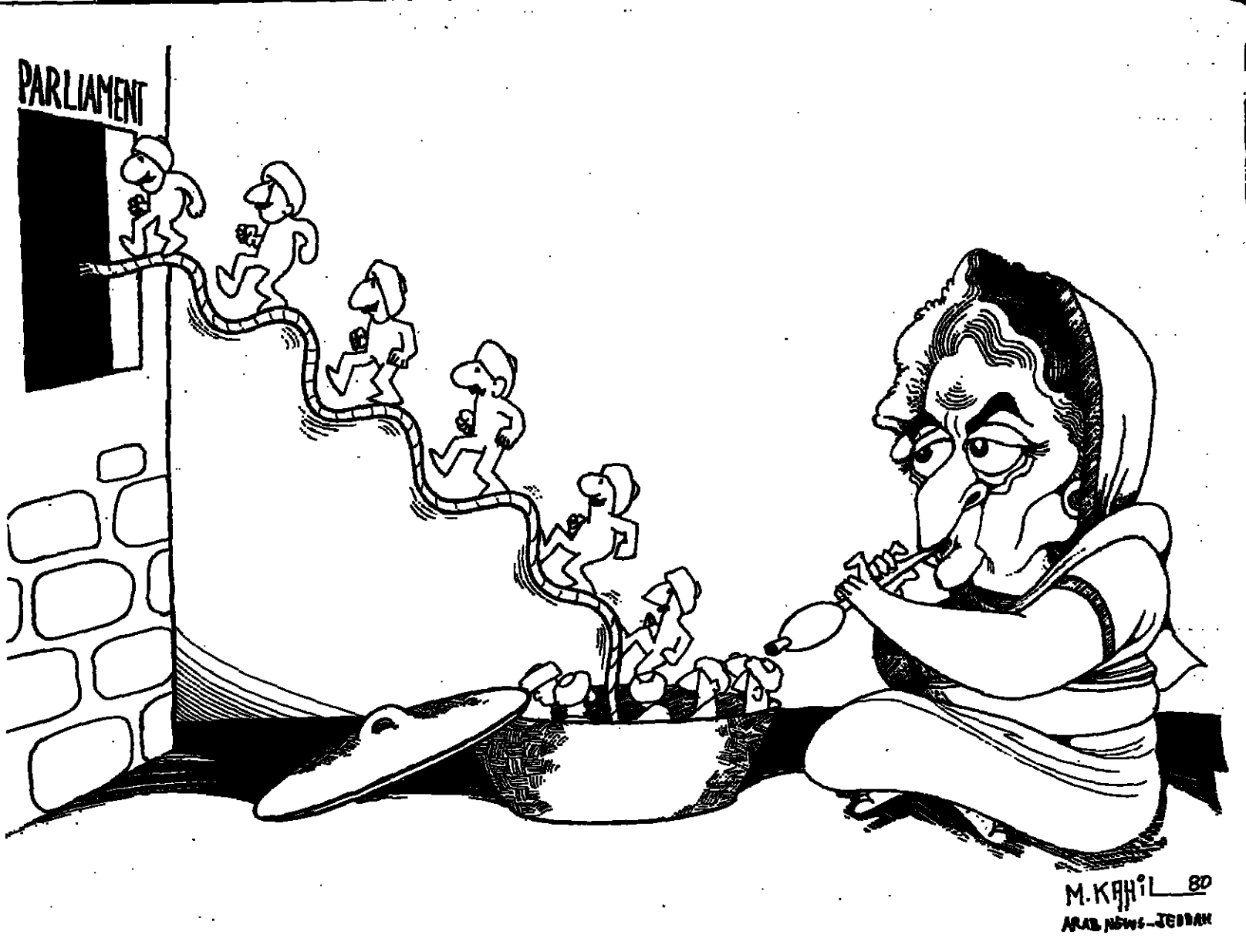
It even had to import some of its oil needs from Venezuela a few years ago, officials said. Mexico was expected to earn at least \$8 billion from oil and gas exports in 1980, they added.

The expansion and modernization of the Mexican oil industry are being carried out under a \$15 billion six-year plan launched in 1976 when Mexico was only producing about 500,000 barrels of oil a day — all from onshore fields.

These have not trebled their production, touching their optimum level of about 1.5 million barrels a day, and virtually every new drop of oil will have to come from the offshore oilfields, the officials said.

Diaz Serrano said Mexico did not see any reason why it should join OPEC although it had every respect for the organization.

"We want to keep our independence of action," he added. —(R)



## Step carefully into the 1980s

By Robert Stephens

LONDON —

History, like salami, can be sliced thick or thin. Decades are a convenient cut, enough to chew without losing the flavor or producing indigestion.

In the 1980s, as in the 1970s, the three big post-war developments — nuclear power, the anti-colonial revolution and the East-West ideological struggle — will continue to dominate world affairs, but in new forms. Our survival will depend on how we respond to them.

The new forms were already beginning to emerge in the 1970s. Together they presented serious external and internal challenges to the continued existence of Western industrial countries as democratic and materially prospering societies.

For most of their years, the 1970s were the decade of East-West détente and the oil revolution. The anti-colonial revolution entered its penultimate phase of military struggle with the end of the Vietnam war, the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and a ceasefire in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. Peaceful coexistence between Israelis and Palestinians in the Middle East had yet to be achieved.

The conflicts between the post-colonial states offered a dangerous field for rivalry between the Great Powers. The competition was not only between Russia and America but also between Russia and China and within the Communist camp, Cambodia was a ghastly victim of the new struggle between Communists themselves and so, to a lesser degree, were the peoples of the Horn of Africa — Ethiopia, Somalia and Eritrea.

But emerging countries began to look beyond political independence. They were seeking a bigger share in the world's wealth and a more effective voice in the management of the international economy. An important aspect of the oil revolution was the use of the new-found power of OPEC to back a demand for a "new international economic order," in which countries of the Third World would have a greater say.

This demand was, in part, a global echo of demands within Western industrial societies not only for fair distribution of material goods but also for a more humane society in which ordinary people would have, in addition to a parliamentary vote, a more direct participation in controlling their working and living environments.

But still behind the Western questioning of material growth and its real human cost there usually remained the belief, except among some conservationists, that growth would be there if wanted.

The real question, it was thought, was how best to profit from the ever-increasing surplus created by technological advance. Poorer countries, helped by the know-how of more advanced ones, would sooner or later be able to choose between material and non-material needs, if only they remained at peace and politically stable.

But in the second half of the 1970s such assumptions were challenged. Western and Communist industrial societies began to have doubts about their economic future and the ability of their political institutions to deal with new economic, social and security problems.

The decline in the Western world economy which now looms over the 1980s is usually attributed to the effects of the oil crisis in 1973-74, when OPEC quadrupled its prices.

(The move was contemporaneous but not connected with the Arab oil embargo during the 1973 Middle East war.) In fact the first big crack in confidence in the Western economies had already occurred with the virtual collapse of the postwar international monetary order through the devaluation and destabilization of the dollar.

At the end of the 1970s a more serious oil problem emerged — potentially more intractable, or at least demanding more radical measures, than the effect of price increases. This was the prospect that the OPEC countries would increasingly restrict production on political or economic grounds.

Such a development, however desirable from a conservation point of view, would, without careful preparation, have a catastrophic effect on Western industrial economies. It cannot be avoided by a simple reliance on market forces. It demands a new degree of cooperative international economic management affecting not only oil but other goods.

The first attempt at such an agreement, made in the North-South conference in Paris, failed largely because the Western oil consumers did not take seriously the demands of OPEC and the Third World for bigger aid and trade concessions.

If the oil exporters are now to be asked to forego their economic advantage by accepting an agreed production program to help out the West they will want some compensation, political or economic, in return.

After the conditioning of the Western public to associate Iran's revolution and the holding of U.S. hostages with oil squeeze, there will be a growing temptation for the West to try to ensure access to Middle East oil supplies by threat of force. That would be infinitely dangerous for everyone.

In the changing power patterns symbolized by Iran and OPEC, the most important element for survival is still the prevention of nuclear war. Here the outlook for the 1980 is not rosy. The progress made in limiting Soviet and American strategic nuclear weapons and establishing a stable East-West military balance in Europe is threatened by a new spiral in the nuclear arms race and by a sharpening rivalry of the superpowers in the Third World.

At the same time the oil crisis gives another boost to the development of nuclear power and with it the danger of more countries making their own nuclear bombs. The only long-term answer to this proliferation lies in the creation of a world security system convincing enough to persuade potential nuclear powers to forego their nuclear weapon option. Such a system can be built only on Soviet-U.S. cooperation.

The lesson of the 1970s was that solutions for the big problems of economic and military security cannot, except in the very short term, be found on a national scale. They demand an increased degree of international cooperation and the creation of new political institutions to match the scale of the task. The 1980s will show how far these lessons have been learned. (OFNS)

## The greatest election show

By Patrick Ferguson

LONDON —

When Americans go to the polls on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of every fourth year they are, in strict constitutional terms, choosing their state's members of the Electoral College that will vote for a president on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December.

Even then the result is not official until declared by the president of the senate (who is the retiring vice-president) on Jan. 6. If no candidate has an absolute majority the decision is made by the House of Representatives, though this has not happened since 1825.

So the man who takes the oath of office on Jan. 20 1981 will be the final survivor of a process that has lasted well over a year. For Brown, Carter and Kennedy; Baker, Bush, Connally and Reagan, battle was joined well before the end of last year. Election year brings the nation's basic federalism to the fore and each state devises its own ways of giving its citizens a preliminary choice of candidate.

This year the first major test is in the Mid-Western state of Iowa, where workers and officials of both parties are gathering this month to select delegates for a "caucus-convention" on Jan. 21. Like the primary elections in other states, this will decide how the state's delegates will vote at the two national party conventions in the summer.

Neither Iowa nor New Hampshire, which holds the first major primary on Feb. 26, is of great importance in the number of delegates it sends to the conventions, but at this stage of the campaign their decisions can make or break candidates.

Jimmy Carter's good start in Iowa in 1976 marked the beginning of a surge of support in the first few contests that carried his successfully through later defeats. This year, defending his position against the challenge of Ted Kennedy and Jerry Brown, he must prove himself a winner again.

There will be primaries in 36 states this year. Sheer numbers of voters make California, New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Texas the centers of attention, but even overseas territories such as Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Guam send delegates to the conventions and need to be wooed.

The Democrats, in the aftermath of the violent "bosses" convention in Chicago in 1968, have been steadily reforming their rules and this year's campaign may be very different even from 1976.

On July 14 the Republicans hold their convention in Detroit; the Democrats meet in New York City on August 11. By the first week in September the campaign is really under way, and the candidates are forced to move at a gruelling pace across the country with their caravans of political aides, speech-writers, researchers pressmen and other hangers-on. Election Day 1980 is Nov. 4. (OFNS)

## LESSONS OF HISTORY

One of the lessons history teaches is that states, or more precisely the regimes that are in power, become a source of danger for themselves and others around them more in times of weakness than strength. This rule underlies the current strong speculations that the invasion of Afghanistan signifies more the weakness of the old and ailing Brezhnev leadership than anything else. The Kremlin hawks, it is suggested, are at last having their day.

In Iran also, it appears that the troubles of the new regime are at the moment threatening to spill over into neighboring countries. These internal troubles — and they tend to be put in the background by the international media, which concentrates on the crisis around the American hostages — are mainly those of the restive minorities, who have seen in the destruction of the Shah's regime a chance to reassert their own identity.

The first, and perhaps still the most dangerous trouble spot, was the Kurdish province. But others with no less pressing claims soon challenged the central government. The news of renewed clashes in Tabriz over the weekend emphasized that a settlement for these problems is still not in sight; indeed, the signs are of a growing polarization between the Khomeini-led "centralist" ruling groups and the more moderate followers of Ayatollah Shariat Madari, to whom many of the minorities are beginning to look for leadership.

But first hand impressions from Tehran are of the dominance of the starting electoral battle for the presidency of the Islamic Republic over all other concerns. The number of candidates has risen to 124, although a number of them, as Ayatollah Khomeini remarked somewhat unkindly, appear to be "idiotic". The Ayatollah seems to have in mind such candidates as the one who is standing in the cause of "hypnosis" as a panacea to all of the country's ills, and the other who assured the nation that he will not turn out to be an oppressive ruler if elected, since he has been "tortured" for ten years by his lady wife.

But, on a more serious note, the strongest contender at the moment seems to be Abul Hassan Bani Sadr, although Khomeini's Islamic Republican party has already declared its own candidate. One of Bani Sadr's strongest points is that he is his own man. Yet this, assuring he is elected, will not be enough to guarantee him effective power. The regime is still far from stable, and until it stabilizes it will keep on hitting out blindly at real and supposed enemies inside and outside the country.

lighted King Hussein's visit to Riyadh and his talks with King Khalid on the current Arab situation.

Newspapers frontpaged British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington's talks with his Saudi Arabian counterpart Prince Saud Al-Faisal. The working session between the Saudi and North Yemeni delegations led by Crown Prince Fahd and visiting Yemeni Premier Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani also figured prominently on the front pages.

The reported appointment of Elahab Ben Elissar as Israel's first ambassador, to Egypt and the Israeli Premier's call to arrange tourist groups to visit Egypt were also front page news items.

Writing editorially on Crown Prince Fahd's interview with Al-Safir, Al-Riyadh said that the

Crown Prince's talks have thrown light on many important matters which need to be discussed this year at foreign policy sessions in a number of Arab countries. It said that Islamic solidarity was a pressing necessity in the face of creeping danger in the Far East. The events of Afghanistan have made it necessary to take a joint action.

On the same subject, Al-Jazirah said that the Crown Prince's call for a unified work strategy was a Saudi initiative for positive action so that Arab leaders can overcome negative elements in their causes. In the absence of a unified strategy, the paper said, the Arab case was getting closer to dangers.

It endorsed the Crown Prince's view that the Arab issue had now assumed international proportions of an international issue. Al-Nadwa said that the Crown

Prince has given a very clear picture of the Kingdom's stance on events of concern to the Arab world. It expressed satisfaction with his explicit description of Saudi Arabia's aspirations for a thriving and prosperous future built on the guidelines of Islam.

The paper endorsed the Crown Prince's views on the need for a joint Arab action as the only way to achieve the aims and objectives of the Arab nation. In the background of events that took place after the Camp David accords, the paper emphasized a united Arab approach which, it said, could be realized through coordination and elimination of side differences.

Al-Bilad said there was no ambiguity in the Crown Prince's stress on the need for the confrontation of the situation at the Arab level. The development events

netted that the Arab nation show great capability of remaining steadfast and taking effective and positive actions. It said. The paper reaffirmed that Saudi Arabia would continue to remain in the vanguard of Arab states working for higher Arab interests, including Palestine and the legitimate rights of its people.

Dealing with Interior Minister Prince Naif's press conference, Al-Medina said the minister was explicit in his statement that the "base action" of the renegades during their assault of the Holy Haram was the outcome of their Satanic delusions and irrational and deviationist tendencies. In order to curb such fanaticism, the paper said, it was essential to stop illiterates from spreading their ideas which are based on neither religious foundation nor logic.



Israeli Ambassador: "Can you sell me your house to open my embassy?"  
Egyptian: "And who told you I wish to set up a settlement in my country?"

AL-BILAD



# India's disenfranchised

By Tyler Marshall

NEW DELHI — Mahesh Sharma, like thousands of other students in India, joined the Janata Party in 1977 and became part of the groundswell that brought down Indira Gandhi and gave her successor a mandate to restore democracy.

But the Janata Party broke most of its election promises and in the recent election which returned Indira with a substantial majority, Sharma backed no one.

He represents one of India's growing number of disaffected young people, disillusioned with the remote, arrogant, often-

leaders talk of their popularity, but the fact is that their popularity has never been lower.

The young, feeling betrayed by Janata's failure to carry out promised electoral reform or to reduce the level of corruption, unwilling to support Indira and ideologically incompatible with fringe parties such as the Communists or the right-wing Hindu Nationalist Jan Sangh, are looking elsewhere.

Sharma, for example, is actively involved in the Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad, the All-India Students' Federation, whose stated aim is to fight political corruption and instill in the people a greater sense of democratic values. To remain above suspicion, its

stream political parties. It reflects the continuing decline of the political structure.

Dominated for much of the past two decades by aging establishment figures, India's major political institutions have become increasingly unresponsive to the needs of the electorate. They have become autocratic and are often run as the personal fiefdoms of those at the top.

New ideas and ambitious young blood are seen as a threat to senior party leaders. Mainstream parties have virtually closed the door on the young.

Twice in the last ten years, major parties have attracted, and then rebuffed, large-scale youth movements.

In 1971, the young flocked to Indira's Congress Party, drawn by her election slogan, "Garibi Hatao" (Remove Poverty). But once they had helped her with last landslide victory, neither she nor her party made any attempt to mobilize the young into any constructive action. Slowly, they drifted away.

Six years later, these same young people rallied around candidates who promised to remove the authoritarian leader that she had become and restore democracy. Again, they were successful, and again they were rejected by a party hierarchy more intent on consolidating its power than on taking any action.

With no infusion from below, senior politi-

"They are disgusted with the system because it hasn't provided an alternative. They didn't want Mrs. Gandhi, but in their view the others were no better."

cians have become increasingly preoccupied with personal politics. Party structures reflect the trend.

The lack of new blood, coupled with the leaders' remoteness from the rank and file, has blurred once-strong party identities and left India with a cadre of seasoned, professional politicians looking for employment wherever it might be offered.

For an elected politician, even of cabinet rank, to change his party affiliation more than once between elections is no longer considered unusual. An example is the zig-zag trail of H.N. Bahuguna, who held two cabinet posts and ran the country's largest state as a member of Indira's Congress Party. He defected to Janata on the eve of the 1977 elections.

For making the switch, Bahuguna was given a cabinet post in the government of Morarji Desai, but this summer, when it looked as though Charan Singh's attempt to remove Desai would succeed, Bahuguna deserted the Janata for a ministerial job in the new government.

Then, with Singh's popularity plummeting, Bahuguna recently made it a roundtrip journey by returning to Indira's Congress Party — the "I" stands for Indira.

"It's the same stinking wine and it's not even in a new bottle," a senior civil servant said. "The only change is an occasional new label."

The ability of veteran politicians to get re-elected despite some abysmal performance records is due at least in part to the fact that constituencies are very large in this



After his election to the Lok Sabha, Sanjay Gandhi listens to his mother call for "national reconciliation."

corrupt politicians who virtually dominate government.

Having tried and failed to work within the system, the young are choosing to work outside it.

"It is a bit like the American youth in the late 1960s," said Rajni Kothari, an honorary fellow at the Center for the Study of Developing Societies here and an acknowledged expert on the Indian political system. "They are disgusted with the system because it hasn't provided an alternative. They didn't want Mrs. Gandhi, but in their view the others were no better."

Sharma, the student, put it this way: "There is no longer any party which represents the basic democratic values. Political

members pledge that they will neither join nor campaign for any political party.

Another such group, the Lok Abhiyan (People's Movement), which is composed mainly of students and intellectuals, was founded in October. It too has described itself as nonpartisan, with a goal of increasing public awareness to end what it calls the "unprincipled behavior of the politicians."

The heroes of these discontented students are Mahatma Gandhi and one of his leading disciples, Jayaprakash Narayan. Both men coupled personal integrity with active campaigns of social justice.

The exodus of students and intellectuals from the center of Indian politics is viewed as part of a basic disenchantment with all mains-



Sanjay Gandhi on the campaign trail



In the village of Garhial, soldiers protect a line of women voters beside a sugarcane field.

try of more than 600 million people and to the high illiteracy rate. Both make it difficult for new candidates to make an impression on voters.

Conditions are changing. Improved communications, including transistor radios, have brought increased awareness, and even the more remote areas of the country now hear quickly about incidents involving scandal and corruption.

Helping to enhance voter awareness is one of the prime targets of the students and intellectuals working outside the system.

A senior Supreme Court advocate, V.M. Tarkunde, who is affiliated with a group of disenchanted intellectuals called Citizens for

Democracy, talks of forming voting councils that would educate voters in the techniques of politics.

As with other, like-minded groups, any member of a voting council could not belong to a party or be seeking public office.

"It's an educational effort from below," Tarkunde said. "Politicians will do anything the people want to stay in power. Our job is to make people realize how to say what they want."

After an election, Tarkunde said, the voting councils will be transformed into grievance committees to provide a link between voters and office holders. Eventually, the

councils might put up candidates of their own.

One of the things the Lok Abhiyan Group wants is an ombudsman to investigate charges of political corruption. In the populous state of Bihar, Lok Abhiyan leaders said they would organize sit-ins and hunger strikes at the home of any parliamentary candidate who failed to condemn authoritarian rule, corrupt practices and the exploitation of caste or religious differences.

The growing disenchantment with the parties is viewed by many observers as signaling the beginning of the end for India's political parties. — (LAT)



One of Michel Moubarak's greenhouses at Mazra Al Balad

## Bringing the sons back to the farm

By Jean Grant

MAZRA AL BALAD — Before the discovery of oil, most men in the Eastern Province were either fishermen or farmers or pearl divers. Ever since Damnam 7 was spudded, the drift from the country to the more profitable payrolls at Aramco has put the farmer on the list of endangered species. The *hadar*, or oasis dwellers, abandoned their fields in droves particularly after the quadrupling of oil prices in 1973 and the resulting economic boom. The traditional ways of farming required a lot of manpower, and oil brought agriculture to a standstill.

The situation is gradually improving as the government encourages the use of new farming techniques. The greenhouse is one of the most successful.

Michel Moubarak designs greenhouses

specifically for Saudi Arabia. Mazra Al Balad, the farm of Sheikh Abdul Aziz Abu Hussein is a collection of Moubarak's greenhouses on the outskirts of Al Khobar.

When farmland is worth SR700 per square meter, as is the case with Mazra Al Balad, only intensive cultivation is worthwhile. It costs SR500 a day to run a greenhouse and the daily yield of vegetables sells for SR1,000, a more than acceptable profit margin.

Nothing is left to chance in the greenhouse. The tender seedlings are watered by a sophisticated irrigation system from an artesian well, which, once turned on, can function automatically for a full week. This drip system means that the roots do not have to go deep to search for nutrients. They form, instead a compact ball, which is better for the plant.

Insects haven't a chance in this aseptic environment. The soil is even sterilized before the seedlings are transplanted from seed trays. The polyethylene film is laid and sterilizing gases are injected into the soil. Pot-sized perforations mark the spots where the plants will be placed.

Plans are afoot to start up a strawberry patch in the greenhouse. A French firm may send 5,000 plants, which can be grown in saline soil, to get their start in Al Khobar next year.

Moubarak believes greenhouses of his design are more practical than hydroponic farming for Saudi agriculture. For one thing, they require less sophisticated management.

Vegetables thrive under the polyethylene in all seasons. The task of the greenhouse in Saudi Arabia is to cool, not to warm.

## The Moldavia triangle, where trains vanish

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW — Ask any hapless traveler in this land to name communism's greatest enemy and the list might include not only occidental imperialists or oriental hegemonists but also the comrades who run Soviet trains and planes.

Rail transport is in a kind of chaos that would try the patience of any Amtrak veteran. It is not simply a question anymore of trains failing to run on time. They go to the wrong places. They lose their cargoes. Sometimes, they disappear.

Even the chief engineer, President Leonid Brezhnev, is short-tempered over the railroads' performance. He blamed rail bottlenecks and laggard ways as chief contributors to the Soviet Union's woeful economic report for 1979, when the gross national product expanded by the smallest percentage since World War II.

Nobody seems to be listening. The Soviet press recently offered a prime example of the kind of problem the leaders are complaining about.

This tale begins in Moldavia, a small republic lying between the Romanian border and the southern Ukraine. In an effort at regional cooperation and improved efficiency, authorities in the two areas divided responsibility for the main line, about 120 miles of track, connecting the important Ukrainian Black Sea port of Odessa and Kishinyov, the Moldavian capital. On the inaugural day of the new system, a freight train headed southeast from Moldavia, crossed into the new, separate Odessa control zone — and disappeared.

Worse than never reaching its destination, it never returned to Kishinyov. There, the Moldavians had just completed a large fruit and vegetable harvest and needed all their locomotives to ship the cash crops north and east to Siberia and the Far East before the produce rotted at the depot.

In a barrage of telephone calls, telegrams and letters, the Moldavians sent out the alarm for their missing train. Meanwhile, they dispatched another train for a round-trip haul to Odessa. It also vanished.

The Moldavians, now desperate for engines, urgently appealed to a locomotive

factory for help and the factory quickly sent three of its newest models. Locomotives Z IE 0001, 0002 and 0003 headed for Kishinyov. Unfortunately, the track from the factory to the capital took them into the mysterious Odessa control zone. They never emerged.

"I don't know anything about this," declared the head of the Odessa rail region.

It is not simply a question of trains failing to run on time. They go to the wrong places. They lose their cargoes. Sometimes, they disappear.

"I'll certainly look into it." He didn't.

While he sat on his hands, tales took shape in Kishinyov of Odessa rail workers commandeering Moldavian engines and putting them secretly to work in their own freight yards so they could exceed their economic targets and win bonuses.

Moldavia appealed to the Ministry of Transport in Moscow, which rapidly ordered the three new locomotives to be returned to Kishinyov — with 24 hours (or) this matter will be referred to the highest authorities for a full investigation.

Days later the Moldavians won release of engine number 0003, but the others did not turn up. The Odessans apparently had hidden them on branch lines to pursue their economic goals before the locomotives were discovered. The Communist Party newspaper *Pravda*, which recently revealed the Odessa piracy, asked plaintively, "How is it possible that the Ministry of

Transport is unable to enforce its decrees, even those delivered with thunderous threats?"

The railway authorities in their difficulties may take some comfort from the problems of their more glamorous sister service, Aeroflot. The national airline enjoys describing itself as the world's largest, which it is.

Last year, Aeroflot hauled more than 100 million passengers around the Soviet Union and made connections to more than 80 foreign countries. Its pilots routinely fly into some of the smallest and most remote airports on earth. They also dust crops, haul gas pipeline, ferry oil prospectors, and carry gold and diamonds from isolated mining camps under special guard to government repositories.

For an airline, it seems to do just about everything. Except adhere to its schedules.

This year, for reasons that may relate to possible fuel shortages but have so far gone unexplained in the official press, the delays seem worse than ever.

The recent experience of one member of the American press corps here, NBC correspondent Gene Pell, gives some of the flavor of the problem. On Thanksgiving, Pell headed for Tbilisi, the capital of Soviet Georgia, on a story. He arrived at Domodedovo Airport on the edge of Moscow in good time for his 8 a.m. departure to discover that flights from the day before were just being scheduled.

He settled in for an all-day wait. About midnight, he and other Tbilisi-bound foreign passengers were bundled into a bus to take them to the plane. The vehicle wandered around the darkened field for 20 minutes as driver and Intourist attendant searched for the right aircraft. They found it on the fifth try and the passengers lined up to board.

No stairs. After long minutes in the frigid darkness, the stairs arrived. The attendant climbed up to open the door. It was locked and she had no key. More waiting while Aeroflot searched for the key. Finally, the door was opened and the passengers crowded forward once more. But there was no crew. At that point, Pell gathered his bags and headed back to Moscow, reaching home 24 hours after he departed.

Had he taken the train, he would have just about been arriving in Tbilisi — providing, of course, the train hadn't disappeared. (WP)



## Carter drops gasoline tax Mexico hits speculators

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 14 (AP) — The Director of Mexico's oil company (PEMEX) said Sunday that Mexico will suspend "mercilessly" its sale of crude oil if it discovers that any of its nine customers are reselling the Mexican crude on the spot market.

"Mexico will exclude from its list of customers any country which fails to meet a conventional basic rule and which uses the crude bought here for speculation in the international market, instead of using it for the solution of its energy needs," Jorge Diaz Serrano told a press conference.

The director of the national oil monopoly spoke with reporters in Campeche, in the southwest of Mexico, where he traveled with President Jose Lopez Portillo on a working trip Saturday.

The reporters mentioned a story published by the *Washington Post* in which the American paper said the United States is reselling at \$41 a barrel the crude bought in Mexico at a common market opposes U.S. grain embargo.

PARIS, Jan. 14, (R) — European Common Market Commissioner Claude Cheysson said Sunday it would not be in the interest of the nine-member community to join grain restrictions imposed on the Soviet Union by the United States.

Saturday in Washington, the Common Market joined the world's other major grain-exporting nations in pledging not to replace the 17 million tons of U.S. supplies withheld from the Soviet Union following the Kremlin's military intervention in Afghanistan.

Development Aid Commissioner Cheysson told a French radio interviewer today: "We (the European community) have no interest in aggravating food shortages by a brutal modification in commercial markets."

It was not in the interest of Western European countries "to envisage world food problems in terms of power," he added.

\$32.

"If we know and can prove that any customer has failed to that basic rule, we will exclude it mercilessly. We won't permit it."

Diaz Serrano was asked if PEMEX is able to discover whether its crude is the object of speculation. "It could be possible," he answered, "because if we sell a customer one cargo at \$32 and he doesn't use it for him and instead places it in the spot market at more than \$41 we will open immediately an investigation to know what happened."

"We don't want Mexican oil to be an object of speculation. It is part of the firm Mexican position, already known, and stated by President Lopez Portillo in the United Nations. Our country doesn't want to stain its hands in the spot market," he added.

Mexico increased the price of its oil for export from \$24.60 to \$32 early this year to all its customers, most of which are in the United States, which buys 440,000 daily barrels of crude.

In other oil developments, U.S. President Jimmy Carter's administration, sensing that higher gasoline prices are already cutting energy consumption, is dropping plans to push a 50-cent-a-gallon tax increase on gasoline, *Time* magazine said Sunday.

The magazine said the administration, fearing increased taxes could hurt Carter politically, will instead prepare to move more quickly to energy rationing if a shortage develops.

*Time* also said it had learned from Carter administration sources that the government no longer plans to use all revenues from its proposed "windfall profits" tax for energy development, mass transit and help for poor people to pay energy bills.

Because of the 35 percent increase in gasoline prices last year, consumption has dropped 5 percent, *Time* said. The unusually mild winter has also cut heating oil consumption.

The magazine said Carter will ask the U.S. Congress for authority to ration fuel if a 5 percent shortage develops. He now has authority to ration in the event of a 20 percent shortage.

## France seeks UAE, Kuwait cooperation

ABU DHABI, Jan. 14 (AP) — Jean Francois Denieu, French Minister of Foreign Trade, conferred here separately Monday with the United Arab Emirates Prime Minister and Minister of Economy.

Economy Minister Sheikh Sultan bin Ahmed Mulla, who saw Denieu first, stated they reached agreements on all topics discussed. These included increased cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economy, trade, oil, gas, energy and information, the official Gulf news agency reported.

Following his meeting with Sheikh Rashid bin Said Al Maktoum, Denieu expressed satisfaction over the improving relations between the two states, the agency added.

Denieu arrived here Sunday from Kuwait, the first stop of a Middle East tour one of whose objectives is to finalize arrangements for a visit to the region next March by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Before leaving Kuwait, Denieu called on the oil producing nations to "show moderation" in pricing their crude oil, and urged the consumers to exercise self-restraint in consumption.

Denieu made the statement before his departure to Abu Dhabi, at the end of a three-day visit to Kuwait.

While in Kuwait, Denieu sought increased oil shipments and more Kuwaiti investment in France.

Denieu said recent oil price hikes have affected not only the commercial situation in Europe but also the economic order in the continent and the world monetary system.

In particular, he said, the price hikes have directly affected France's economic life and balance of payments, adding that his country attached "extreme importance" to the dialogue between oil producers and consumers.

Denieu said the deterioration of the U.S. dollar and rampant inflation were partly responsible for the oil price hikes.

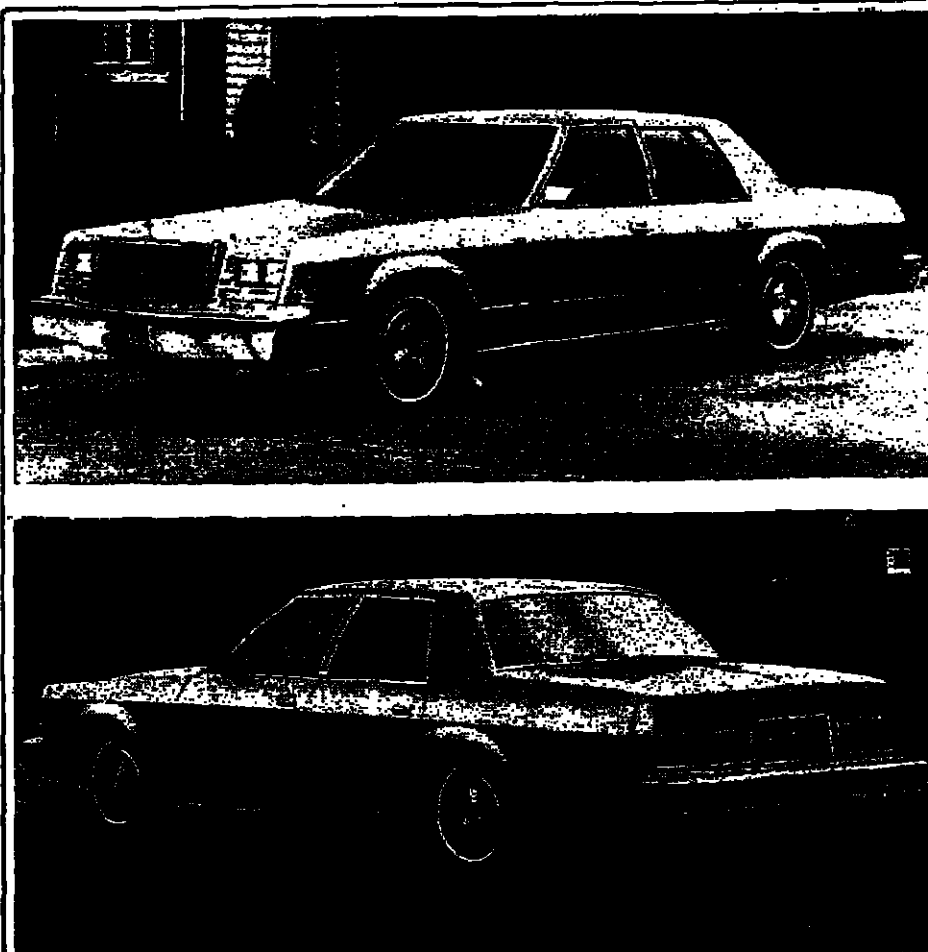
**Rhodesia needs foreign investors**

LONDON, Jan. 14 (R) — The war-battered Rhodesian economy is healthy but in need of foreign capital investment, an exploratory delegation of British businessmen just back from Salisbury said Sunday.

Speaking at London airport, delegation leader James Moorfoot chairman of Britain's Kodak Photographic Company, said there was broad scope for investment in the Rhodesian power, agriculture and railways industries.

The delegation was the first group of British businessmen to visit Rhodesia since the lifting of 14 years of international trade sanctions in late December. Members met political and business leaders.

Moorfoot said none of the politicians he had met had advocated widespread nationalization.



GRAN FURY: Returning to the 1980 Plymouth line as an alternative for price oriented buyers seeking big car passenger seating and trunk space, the Gran Fury and Gran Fury Salon are on an 118.5-inch wheelbase.

## Chrysler reintroduces Gran Fury as a low price, big car alternative

DETROIT — Gran Fury, for many years the flagship of the Plymouth line, returns to the 1980 lineup as an alternative for price oriented buyers who are seeking big car passenger seating and trunk space.

The new Gran Fury is available as a four-door pillared hardtop and is shorter and lighter than previous Gran Fury models.

Contemporary in design, the 1980 Gran Fury has a blacked out grille, a massive chrome grille header, and a long limousine-like hood. The rear features horizontal wrap-around taillights to provide a distinctive look to the new Gran Fury.

Gran Fury and a more deluxe Gran Fury Salon will be offered on a 118.5 inch wheelbase with a host of standard features, including a cloth and vinyl center-arm-rest seat in Gran Fury Salon, and a cloth and vinyl bench in Gran Fury.

Gran Fury Salon's simulated woodgrain instruments panel and carpeted door trim panels combined with the standard seat give the car's interior an expensive appearance.

Gran Fury interior will be available in three colors — green, blue, and tan — and eight exterior colors; four of which are metallic.

Both models can be equipped with the optional heavy duty trailer assist package for towing trailers of up to 6,000 pounds.

Standard features on Gran Fury models include semi-hidden windshield wipers, 21-gallon fuel tank and steering column-mounted control lever for operating windshield wipers and washers, headlamp beam selector and turn signals.

Gran Fury Salon is available in five interior colors — midnight blue, real green, cashmere, red and heather. A special Salon nameplate is provided on the C pillar of this model.

Other standard features on the Gran Fury Salon include a soft headlining, seat belt reminder chimes, and carpeted rear shelf.

Full three-passenger comfort is assured in the rear seat area with more than 38 inches of leg room and five feet of shoulder room. The flat-floor trunk with 21.3 cubic feet of luggage space is among the largest in the industry.

The Gran Fury comes equipped with a 225-cubic-inch Slant six engine with one-barrel carburetor. Optional on Gran Fury is a 318-cubic-inch V-8 with a two-barrel carburetor, or a four-barrel carburetor in California and high-altitude regions, and a 360-cubic-inch V-8.

## Iran pressures British banks to halt support of U.S. policy

TEHRAN, Jan. 14 (R) — Iran's banking chief was quoted Monday as saying Iran would keep up pressure on London money markets until Britain disowned President Jimmy Carter's policy toward Iran.

Central Bank Governor Ali Reza Nobari was speaking at a press conference for Iranian journalists Sunday reported by the *Bass* daily newspaper.

He did not specify what form such pressure would take, but unconfirmed reports over the last month have indicated that Iran was withdrawing funds from British banks and depositing them in Muslim countries deemed sympathetic to Tehran.

Nobari said he met the governor of the Bank of England, Gordon Richardson, during a recent tour of European capitals to discuss the freezing of Iranian assets in U.S. banks.

Britain voted early Monday to impose U.N. economic sanctions on Iran, but the move was killed by a Soviet veto.

Nobari said he conferred in London with lawyers from Switzerland, France, West Germany and Britain on Iran's strategy to overcome the U.S. moves against its assets.

President Carter announced the freeze in November in retaliation for the seizing of 49 American hostages at the occupied U.S. embassy in Tehran.

Nobari said Iran's strategy would be to put pressure on European countries not to cooperate with the U.S. measures while seeking the assistance of friendly Muslim countries.

He said the London meeting also discussed a strategy to secure the return of money which he said the deposed Shah had plundered from Iran. He gave no details of the plan.

## Brazilians lead cocoa producers

BRASILIA, BRAZIL Jan. 14 (AP) — After 69 years, Brazil is again the world's largest producer of cocoa beans. It may not last long, because growers are threatening to withhold their crops to drive up prices.

This South American nation fell from the number one spot in 1910 as the world's largest producer of cocoa beans, which are processed to make cocoa powder and chocolate products.

Brazilian cocoa farmers produced a record 306 million kilograms of cocoa beans in 1979. Government statistics say that 270 million kilograms were exported.

But there's a bittersweet future predicted for the cocoa bean maker, and the result could mean higher prices at the candy counter. Agricultural officials here say producers may try to hold back supplies to raise prices, after failing to reach agreements with consumers on minimum prices.

### Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Monday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.59	7.65	7.63
Deutsche Mark (100)	196.00	197.00	195.90
Swiss F (100)	213.00	214.00	213.00
French F (100)	83.00	84.00	83.70
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	42.00	42.00
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	103.50	103.00
Syrian Lira (100)	—	78.50	86.60
Egyptian Pound	—	4.58	4.52
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.40	12.40
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.53	11.46
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	90.00	90.00
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	91.00	91.00
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.95	8.95
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	25.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)	—	10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	74.50	74.00
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	85.00	91.00
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	42.45
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	34.15
Gold kg.	—	71,400.00	—
10 Tolas bar	—	8,350.00	—
Silver kg.	—	—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.42	—	—
Canadian Dollar	2.87	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	120.00	120.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	177.00	178.00	177.60
Spanish Peso	—	52.00	52.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	82.50	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)	—	—	48.00
Singapore	—	—	1.58

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

### PORTS AUTHORITY

#### JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON THE

14TH JANUARY, 1980

26TH SAFAR, 1400

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
3	Hellenic Patriot	Alpha	1 Cere/Reefers	13-1-80
4	Jalashami	SSMC	Sorghum/Maize/Rice	13-1-80
5	Darfur	A.E.T.	Reefers/Contrs.	13-1-80
6	Tuchurina	O.C.E.	Reefers	10-1-80
7	Corinna	Red Sea	Ctr/Steel/Gen.	12-1-80
8	Cape Ortelgo	Gulf	Barley	8-1-80
10	Flavia	O.C.E.	Reefers	10-1-80
11	Ibn Qutaiyah	Kanoo	Ctr/Gen/Grain	9-1-80
12	Reem One	Kanoo	Ctr/Plant/Steel/Gen	10-1-80
13	Violetta	O.C.E.	Tiles/Steel/Gen	2-1-80
14	Mount Olympus	H.T.A.	Marble/General	13-1-80
15	Al Hadi	Ansoo	Peat/Poles	9-1-80
16	Odysseus	BaAboud	Durra	10-1-80
18	Strinda	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	12-1-80
19	North Empress	Alasbeh	Bulk Cement	13-1-80
20	Al Mona	Red Sea	Rebar	11-1-80
22	Baeranfale	O. Trade	Tiles/Gen/Steel/Tim.	11-1-80
23	Mardi	Alireza	General	12-1-80
24	Passat Universal	A.E.T.	Durra	11-1-80
25	Lena Kay	Star	Bananas	10-1-80
26	Nikolaos	O. Trade	Sorghum/Timber	5-1-80
38	Blue Sea	O.C.E.	Reefers	3-1-80
39	Condor	O.C.E.	Tiles	11-1-80
39	Fortis	Flour/General	Flour/General	13-1-80
41	Agia Britannic	Star	General/Tiles	13-1-80
42	Char Ching	Alpha	Barley	4-1-80
		Abdullah	Ctr/Steel/General	8-1-80

Ro Ro:				
	Merzario Persia	A.E.T.	Ro Ro	13-1-80
	Merzario Fenicia	A.E.T.	R Ro	12-1-80
	Farha	HSSC	Ro Ro	12-1-80
	Aetos	Abdullah	Ro Ro	12-1-80

### KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOUR

OF 26.2.1400/14.1.1980 — CHANGES

PAST 24 HOURS

Berth	Ship	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
3	Torrens	Barber	Gen/Contrs	13-1-80
4	Baia De Sao Bras	Gulf	Oranges (Reefers)	13-1-80
5	Nedon	U.E.P.	Rice/Barley	13-1-80
10	Kota Rakyet	Gulf	Loading Urea	6-1-80
13	Ibn Khaldoun	Kanoo	Gen/Steel	13-1-80
15	Golden Maddona	Orri	General	13-1-80
17	Lunar Venture	G.M.S.	General	13-1-80
20	New Shine	Alireza	Cement In Bags	4-1-80
21	Ital Jade (D.B.)	Alireza	Bulk Cement	1-1-80
30	AlMansouriah	Kanoo	General	13-1-80
35	Blue Master	Barber	Auto Mobiles	13-1-80
36	Primula (D.B.)	S.M.C.	Bulk Cement	31-12-79
ANCH	Regine Langli	Kanoo	General	4-1-80

**WANTED URGENTLY**

ENGLISH-ARABIC TRANSLATOR with Fluent Arabic and English. He should, preferably, have some experience in translation of technical English terms to Arabic. ARABIC TYPIST having at least five years practical experience. Applicants should preferably be Saudi Nationals. Foreigners having valid transferable residence permit only will be considered. Please apply to:

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**RIYADH**

Tel. 4654010

هنا من الام



# arab news

**International Finance**  
**International Bourse, Commodities, Money and Exchange Rates**

## البورصات الدولية

U.S. \$	
1.48	1.51
2.68	2.69
2.29	2.30
5.25	5.26
5.89	5.90
1.87	1.89
2.26	2.27
(NT) (NT)	(NT) (NT)
5.45	5.45
3.80	3.81
8.25	8.26
4.30	4.31
2.13	2.13
6.20	6.20
(NT) (NT)	(NT) (NT)
7.35	7.35
3.90	3.92
3.65	3.64
7.25	7.28
7.85	7.90
7.15	7.16
7.15	7.20
18.75	18.68
3.64	3.68
1.78	1.78

Closing Jan. 11	Closing Jan. 10
Prices Yen	
127	126
226	215
376	375
635	645
343	340
281	278
550	555
380	380
268	273
284	291
393	393
281	283
905	913
131	131
344	345
361	360
718	702
301	304

U.S. \$	
Lot	
Spot Dollar	
Bank	
Britain	
Switzerland	
Italy	
France	
W. Germany	
Netherlands	
Belgium	
Belgium F.	
Denmark	
Norway	
Sweden	
Japan	
Austria	
Canada	
Australia	
Spain	
Finland	

£ (STERLING)	
Closing Spot	
U.S.	
Canada	
Switzerland	
W. Germany	
France	
Netherlands	
Belgium	
Belgium F.	
Denmark	
Norway	
Sweden	
Japan	
Portugal	
Austria	
Spain	
Finland	

DM	
----	--

... ..	185	187	U.S.A.
... ..	330	330	Britain
... ..	527	521	Ireland
... ..	416	425	Canada
1,720	1,660	Netherlands	
126	128	Switzerland	
723	721	Belgium	
1,938	1,930	France	
632	645	Denmark	
945	966	Sweden	
1,780	1,730		
132	134		
536	530		

## انحاء السموات

824 820

on an annual basis unless otherwise

.....	2.30	2.30
.....	1.42	1.42
.....	8.10	8.10
.....	2.16	2.15
.....	1.08	1.09
.....	2.35	(NT)

**DS**  
**utsche Bank.**

.....	2.85	2.90
.....	4.45	4.65
.....	12.30	12.70
.....	2.88	2.85
.....	7.60	7.64
d.....	1.92	1.95
.....	1.70	1.70
.....	2.65	2.60
.....	14.00	12.00

Cash.....	
Three months.....	
Sales.....	

8. 9.75% at par, Kredietbank S.A.

.....	4.88	4.90	Wires
.....	1.38	1.45	Cash
.....	0.87	0.86	Three months
.....	2.41	2.45	Sales
.....	5.00	4.95	
.....	1.32	1.31	
.....	2.02	2.02	Cathodes
.....	3.79	4.00	Cash

**المصداق الحكومي الأمير**

.....	0.82	0.85
.....	4.70	4.80
.....	1.30	(NT)
.....	1.52	1.60
.....	2.88	2.95
.....	1.68	1.80
.....	2.95	2.95
.....	3.70	3.80
.....	0.26	0.25
.....	6.80	6.90
.....	5.00	5.30
.....	5.50	5.70
.....	2.00	2.00
.....	6.50	6.50
.....	17.70	18.00
.....	1.16	1.16
.....	1.10	1.05
.....	7.10	7.30
.....	1.50	1.50

Cash .....	
Three months .....	
Sales .....	Market

**NICKEL**

Cash .....	
Three months .....	
Sales .....	

**SILVER**

**سجلات الكويتية**

7.14	7.16
2.86	2.88
2.88	2.90
1.98	2.00
4.00	4.08
(NT)	(NT)
3.40	3.40
3.80	3.95
2.50	2.60
1.45	1.45

**July 12**

Closing Jan. 11	Closing Jan. 10
Price 1275	1275
1800	1790
2690	2680
1255	1240
1280	1280

**ZINC**

Cash	Three months
Standard	Three months
Cash	Three months
Standard	Three months
Cash	Three months
Standard	Three months

## Price

1970	1435	1425	Capital Stock
1971	3485	3430	
1972	4100	4075	
1973	2825	2880	
1974	790	790	World Europe
1975	417	418	
1976	5900	5950	
1977	3570	3535	
1978	2480	2445	U.S. (1)
1979	1380	1380	
			Japan
			Canada (2)
1980	258	257	

\_\_\_\_\_

Not Traded. SLP = Suspended.  
 \*NAV = Unavailable.  
 Ex all. yr = Ex scrip issue.  
 Ex dividend. yr = Ex rights.

**BONDS**

Eurodollar updated when available  
 and Market and recent Kowald Dinar  
 updated when available from source.

Switzerland  
 Italy  
 Belgium  
 Sweden  
 Norway  
 Denmark  
 Austria

(1)  
 Index con  
 Base 100

## CHANGE RATES أسعار العملات الدولية

Jan. 11	Jan. 10		Jan. 10	Jan. 11
1,719.0	1,714.5	French Maraka .....	341.80	341.80
3,866.0	3,872.0	Japanese Yen .....	100.00	100.00
3,698.0	3,695.0	Greek Drachma .....	85.3700	85.3700
1,473.5	1,467.9			
90.40	90.565			
108,450	108,850			
3,149	3,152			
42,695	42,695			
32,025	32,010			
34,980	34,945			
41,573	41,440	London .....	599.00	621.50
2,119	2,138	Paris .....	600.63	604.23
1,915	1,915	Frankfurt .....	601.00	615.00
2,064	2,597	Zurich .....	601.50	621.50
3,470	3,470	Hong Kong .....	611.27	600.96
6,729.0	6,729.0			
46.53	46.50			

● Record High

**London Commodity** **Cocoa** **ڪاڪو**

CELESTIAL		نیکیل	
		Caper tones	
1 month	2788-2788	2788-2788	
3 months	2788-2788	2788-2788	
6 months	2788-2788	2788-2788	
9 months	2788-2788	2788-2788	
12 months	2788-2788	2788-2788	
Market steady		216 tons	
FERTILISER		فکمه	
		Prices per ton outside	
1 month	1570-1570	1600-1607	
3 months	1586-1586	1625-1635	
6 months	1586-1586	1625-1635	
9 months	1586-1586	1625-1635	
12 months	1586-1586	1625-1635	
Market firmer		75 short tons	
WOL		صوف	
		Gross values	
October	NT	NT	NT
November	NT	NT	NT
December	NT	NT	NT
		Net values	
October	NT	NT	NT
November	NT	NT	NT
December	NT	NT	NT
		Futures values	
October	NT	NT	NT
November	NT	NT	NT
December	NT	NT	NT
		Time steady	
		Market closed firm	
		RAW SILK	
		سکي خام	
		Sugar Prices	
1 month	178.50-178.50	178.50-178.50	
3 months	178.50-178.50	178.50-178.50	
6 months	178.50-178.50	178.50-178.50	
9 months	178.50-178.50	178.50-178.50	
12 months	178.50-178.50	178.50-178.50	
Market steady		75 short tons	
		Futures values	
October	178.50-178.50	178.50-178.50	
November	178.50-178.50	178.50-178.50	
December	178.50-178.50	178.50-178.50	
		Time steady	

11/09/2000		11/08/2000		11/07/2000		11/06/2000		11/05/2000	
.....	550 tons	500 tons							
Market steady									

June 10	115.9			No-See 18.00 offered (42.50)
June 14	115.9	UP 1.3		Columbia Coastal Corp. (1,332,000)
102.7	102.5	UP 0.6		No-See 18.00 offered (45.00)
122.7	121.9	UP 2.1		
144.9	143.2	UP 1.5		
209.1	243.3	NECH		
176.6	176.6	UP 1.9		
84.1	84.2	DN 1.1		
115.7	116.7	UP 1.0		
105.6	103.5	UP 2.1		
49.2	49.2	UP 1.5		
94.7	94.3	UP 0.8		
82.9	84.3	DN 1.3		
10.9	10.9	UP 0.5		
109.6	109.7	DN 0.5		
95.4	96.1	DN 2.1		
267.5	265.2	UP 1.8		
102.7	102.7	UP 0.5		

No-See 18.00 offered (42.50)  
 Columbia Coastal Corp. (1,332,000)  
 No-See 18.00 offered (45.00)

<b>ROTTERDAM WHEAT &amp; SOYBEAN MEAL</b>	
Prices (CIF) at 'S' No. 2 Northern and/or Northern Dura Spring	Prices in \$/bushels
January.....	208.00
February.....	207.00
March.....	206.00
April.....	210.00
May.....	210.00
June-July.....	193.00 (1) (2)
April-March.....	194.00 (1) (2)

SOYMEAL, U.S.



B.C.

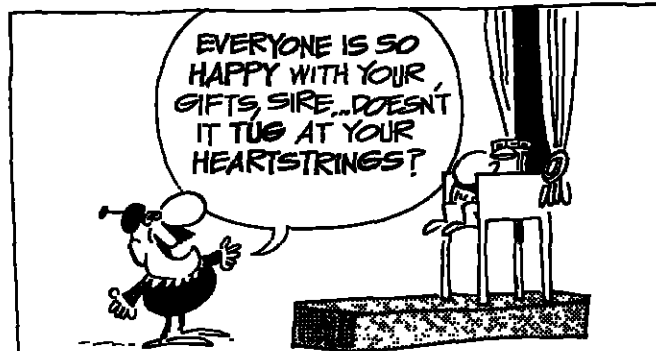
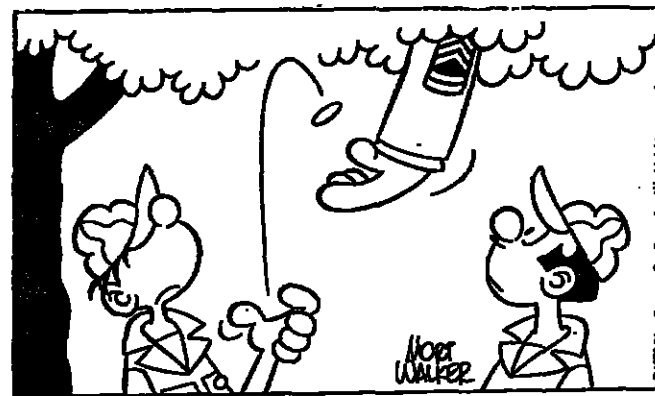
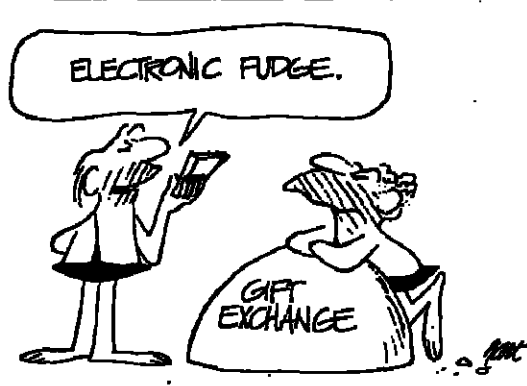
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



## DENNIS THE MENACE



"I JUST THOUGHT OF ANOTHER REASON WHY I SHOULD HAVE A TURTLE!"

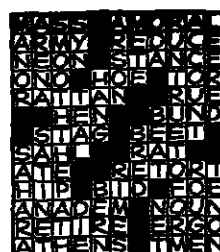
## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

## Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

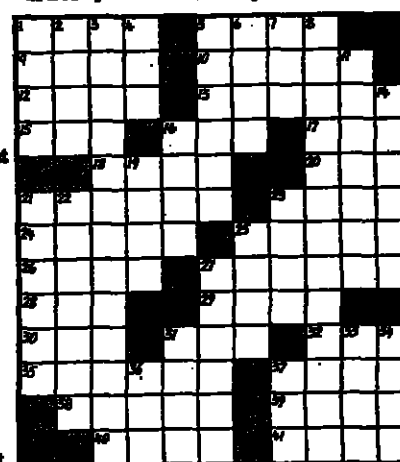
ACROSS  
1 Ship's officer  
5 Throat sound  
9 Cupid  
10 Assemble  
12 Looming  
13 Harbious  
15 Nautical  
16 Once a G.I.  
17 Wrath  
18 Cognate  
20 Mrs. O'Leary's  
21 Ominous  
22 Ditty  
24 Houston  
25 One who  
26 One "On"  
27 Did the twist  
28 "You kidding?"  
29 Wise about  
30 Chicago  
31 Melting  
32 Gull  
33 Jubilant  
34 "I'll  
35 Register  
36 European  
37 river  
40 Energy unit

DOWN  
2 Place to sleep  
3 Chinese port  
4 Quickly  
6 One kind  
7 French  
8 Broadway  
11 Outtime  
14 Bounty  
16 In  
17 "Ten and  
19 "Ten and  
21 Royal abode  
22 Generally  
23 Theatrical  
24 Had on  
25 Give it a go  
26 Drunk  
27 Wild  
28 Scramble  
29 Tabasco  
30 laborer  
31 Couch river  
32 Had on  
33 Give it a go  
34 Drunk



Yesterday's Answer

16 In  
17 "Ten and  
19 "Ten and  
21 Royal abode  
22 Generally  
23 Theatrical  
24 Had on  
25 Give it a go  
26 Drunk  
27 Wild  
28 Scramble  
29 Tabasco  
30 laborer  
31 Couch river  
32 Had on  
33 Give it a go  
34 Drunk



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:  
AXYDLBAAXE  
LONGFELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

## CRYPTOQUOTES

PNQ FQMGQQL DBQ UAPED  
EBQFQ P FQYML KO QSPJD  
QZGQ MJ MZ MFDPGBAQX, MZL  
P'K JDFPUPZY MEMO DBQ ARDQF  
IMOQFJ - J. V. UQFQIKME  
Yesterday's Cryptquote: A MAN HAS A RIGHT TO BE EMPLOYED, TO BE TRUSTED, TO BE LOVED, TO BE REVERED. -RALPH WALDO EMERSON

## Believe It or Not!



PACKARD AUTOMOBILE  
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LANDES, FRANCE,  
IN 1891, WALKED FROM  
PARIS TO MOSCOW IN  
58 DAYS ON STILTS

CHAR MINAR  
at Hyderabad, India  
A DOUBLE-ARCH GATE,  
WAS BUILT IN 1591

## Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

## The Art of Card Reading

East dealer. North-South vulnerable.

NORTH  
♠ Q 8 2  
♥ Q 8 7 5 4  
♦ 10  
♣ 10 9

WEST  
♠ 10 9 8 3  
♥ 7 3 2  
♦ A J 9 7 6  
♣ K 8

EAST  
♠ A K J 4  
♥ 6  
♦ 5 4 3  
♣ 7 5 4 3 2

SOUTH  
♠ 7 5  
♥ A J 10 9  
♦ K Q 8 2  
♣ A J 6

The bidding:  
East South West North  
Pass 1♥ Pass 4♥

Opening lead - ten of spades.

Card reading - the art of diagnosing how the unseen cards are divided - is the backbone of good card play. To know where the missing cards are located is like playing a hand with all 52 cards exposed, and to play a hand when all the cards are in sight is seldom a difficult challenge.

Consider the present deal where declarer went wrong. East won the spade lead with the jack and continued with the A-K of spades. South ruffed the third spade, drew trumps, played the ten of

East's pass as dealer is the same as shooting from the rooftops that West has the ace of diamonds - and it is this significant clue that should induce South to duck the ten of trumps, played the ten of

diamonds from dummy and went on with the king after East followed low. The king lost to the ace and declarer took West's jack of diamonds return with the ace. H. H. tried a club finesse that failed, and the contract went down one.

The point that declarer missed - and it was the heart of the matter - was that East had passed as dealer and was highly unlikely to hold the ace of diamonds (having shown up with the A-K-J of spades, and a singleton heart on the first five tricks).

Once South assumes that West has the ace of diamonds, it becomes clear that instead of covering dummy's ten with the king, he should follow low from his hand. In the actual case, even though West wins the diamond with the jack, he would then find himself stymied.

A diamond return, whether high or low, allows South to score two diamond tricks and in that way eliminates the potential club loser. A spade or club return also allows South to avoid the club loser and make the contract.

It turns out, either way, that East's pass as dealer is the same as shooting from the rooftops that West has the ace of diamonds - and it is this significant clue that should induce South to duck the ten of trumps, played the ten of

Available with your newsboy and at your nearest newsstand daily.

## ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

## PRAYER TIMES

Tuesday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:42	7:07	12:37	3:44	6:02	7:32
Medina	5:51	7:12	12:38	3:41	5:58	7:28
Nejd	5:15	6:41	12:04	3:08	5:25	6:55

## DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show	Sesame Street No. 1199
Safety Film	I'm no Fool Having Fun
Smoking Spot	The Play-Hard
5:54 Young Peoples Special	The Crime
6:23 Sanford and Son	No. 314
6:48 Oregon Trail	The Army Deserter
7:36 Man in a Suitcase	Who's Mad Now
8:24 Baretta	The Marker
9:10 Documentary	Airport - PT 3

## PHARMACIES

(Open Tuesday Night)

JEDDAH	Scaport Road, Al-Qasr	Tel.
Al-Sharq Pharmacy	University Road	26291
Al-Bahawi Drug Store	Bab Mecca	23010
MECCA		
Hassan Baksh Pharmacy	Souk Al-Mosallah	42614
Najmi Drug Store	Al-Souk Al-Saghir	44930
RIYADH		
Al-Mutanabbi Pharmacy	Jarir St., Malazz	
Al-Hejaz Pharmacy	Hejaz Road	
Al-Ikhlas Drug Store	New Shumaisi Road	
TAIF		
Wael Pharmacy	Behind King's Hospital	
Al-Alamain National D.S.	Beside Saudi Red Crescent	
DAMMAM		
Osmah Pharmacy	Dhahran Road	21455
AL-KHOBAR		
Al-Sekha Pharmacy	Prince Bandar St.	45248

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On SAW at 11.855 Mhz in 25 meter band  
On MW at 1485 Kiloherzt in 202 meter band

## TUESDAY

Afternoon Transmission	Evening Transmission
2:00 Opening	9:00 Opening
2:01 Holy Quran	9:01 Holy Quran
2:05 Gems of Guidance	9:05 Gems of Guidance
2:10 Light Music	9:10 Light Music
2:20 On Islam	9:15 Bouquet
2:30 Radio Magazine	9:15 Reflections of a Muslim
3:00 NEWS	10:00 Islamic Contributions
3:10 Press Review	10:10 Music
3:15 Music	10:15 NEWS
3:20 World of Machines	10:25 S.A. A Daily Chronicle
3:30 A Selection of Music	10:30 The Evening Show
3:40	11:00 The World of the Guitar
3:50 Closedown	11:10
	11:15 In the Quiet
	11:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
	12:00 Closedown

## VOA

P.M.	News Summary
8:00 News Roundup	10:30 VOC Magazine
Reports: Actualities	America: Letter
Opinion: Analyses	Cultural: Letter
8:30 Dateline	11:00 Special English: News
News Summary	11:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz)
9:00 Special English: News, Feature, The Making of a Nation	VOA WORLD REPORT
News Summary	Midnight
9:30 Music USA: (Standards)	12:00 News newsmakers' voices correspondents reports background features media comments news analyses.
10:00 News Roundup	
10:05 Opening: Analyses	

## BBC

## Morning Transmission

8.00 World News	4.30 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary	5.15 The Pleasure's Yours
8.30 Sarah Ward	5.15 Report on Religion
8.45 World Today	6.00 Radio Newsreel
9.00 Newsdesk	6.15 Outlook
9.30 Opera Star	7.00 World News
10.00 World News	7.09 Commentary
10.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary	7.15 Sherlock Holmes
10.30 Sarah Ward	7.45 World Today
10.45 Something to Show You	8.00 World News
11.00 World News	8.09 Books and Writers
11.09 Reflections	8.30 Take One
11.15 Piano Style	8.45 Sports Round-up
11.30 Brain of Britain 1978	9.00 World News
12.00 World News	9.09 News about Britain
12.09 British Press Review	9.15 Radio Newsreel
12.15 World Today	9.30 Farming World
12.30 Financial News	10.00 Outlook News Summary
12.40 Look Ahead	10.39 Stock Market Report
12.45 The Tony Myatt	10.43 Look Ahead
Evening Transmission	10.45 Ulster in Focus
1.15 Ulster in Focus	11.00 World News
1.30 Discovery	11.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
2.00 World News	12.15 Talkabout
2.09 News about Britain	12.45 Nature Notebook
2.15 Alphabet of Musical Curios	1.00 World News
2.30 Sports International	1.09 World Today
2.40 Radio Newsreel	1.25 Financial News
3.15 Promenade Concert	1.35 Book Choice
3.45 Sports Round-up	1.40 Reflections
4.00 World News	1.45 Sports Round-up
	2.00 World News
	2.09 Commentary
	2.15 The Face of England

## Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

## ARIES

(Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)

Competitors use shrewd tactics. Don't let work concerns dim your outlook. Friends lift your spirits. Enjoy cultural pursuits.

## TAURUS

(Apr. 20 to May 20)

Social contacts helpful to business success. Avoid stubborn adherence to the wrong point of view. Nerves can affect work performance.

## GEMINI

(May 21 to June 20)

Stress affection in close relationships. Avoid manipulative behavior. Be consistent in viewpoints. Take a chance on innovation at work.

## CANCER

(June 21 to July 22)

The workload may seem heavy at the end of the day. Take a relaxing lunch break. Go somewhere new. A close one seems difficult.

## LEO

(July 23 to Aug. 22)

You'll have a good time if you let go of money worries. Your sociability brings out the best in someone else. Avoid p.m. disputes.

## VIRGO

(Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)

Domestic concerns a priority. An unexpected encounter possible. Money a source of discussion in the p.m. Be flexible.

## LIBRA

(Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)

Don't be unreasonably with a family member. Local visits prove romantic. Buy something new for the house. Don't be set in your ways.

## SCORPIO

(Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)

Innovative thinking works to your advantage, but avoid secrecy. Home improvement projects favored in p.m. Add decorative touches.

## SAGITTARIUS

(Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)

Overall, you'll make a good impression. Don't be hurt if a superior seems difficult. Entertainments go well. Avoid dispute with a friend.

## CAPRICORN

(Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)

You'll accomplish much in private now. Complete unfinished tasks. Then socialize. Don't waste words with one who refuses to change.

## AQUARIUS

(Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)

A hectic social life keeps you on the go. Take time out to catch your breath. Romance indicated. Avoid ideological disputes.

## PISCES

(Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)

Follow through on hunches for career progress. News from a distant friend. Privacy aids romance. A friend could be jealous.

هكذا من الاله



## Driven by Jones

## Saudia car takes Argentina G.P.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 14 (AP) — Alan Jones, of Australia, skillfully maneuvering Saudia Williams over crumbling asphalt curves, overtook three rivals after a pit stop to win the Argentine Grand Prix seconds ahead of the Brabham of Nelson Piquet.

Sunday's opener of the 1980 Formula one driving competition was a battle against 104-degree heat and a deteriorating track that forced all but seven of the 24 starters to drop

out with mechanical failures, most of them with jarred suspension systems.

Jones, 33, who won four Grand Prix races last season, called the Buenos Aires Autodrom circuit "diabolical" and said "it was just luck" that he won, in the slowest time for this 316-kilometer race since 1973, one hour 43 minutes 24.38 seconds. He averaged 183.4 kilometers per hour.

Finland's Keijo Rosberg, in a Fittipaldi,

## Desert Classic

## Stadler ties Nelson in golf

PALM SPRINGS, California Jan. 14 (AP) — Craig Stadler rolled to a three-under-par 69 and tied Larry Nelson for the lead Sunday with one full round to go in the Bob Hope Desert Classic.

Stadler is a former U.S. Amateur champion seeking his first title in four years of pro touring. He and Nelson put together 72-hole total of 276, 12 shots under par for one round

on each of four desert courses.

This unique event, however, is scheduled at 90 holes.

Nelson, the first man off the tee at La Quinta, rallied from the potential disaster of a triple bogey seven on his second hole and finished with a 71 that enabled him to continue to share in the lead he has held for three rounds.

trailed Brazilian driver Piquet and outdueling the Tyrrell of Northern Ireland's Derek Daly by five seconds for third place. They were the only three drivers on the last lap when Jones finished.

Bruno Giacomelli of Italy finished fifth in an Alfa Romeo and Alain Prost of France was sixth in a McLaren, both completing 52 laps. Argentina's Ricardo Zunino, a lap behind in a Brabham, was the only driver running at the end, as the four previous winners of this race, Jacques Laffite, Mario Andretti, Jody Scheckter and Emerson Fittipaldi, led the host of retirements.

From his role position, Jones built a 14-second lead in the first third of the race, but lost it when a plastic bag blew onto the track and caught in his car's radiator ventilation, forcing engine temperatures up to 120 degrees.

Mechanics took 13 seconds to remove the bag and pump coolant through the engine, but Jones lost the lead to Laffite and fell behind Piquet and Gilles Villeneuve as well.

Those three had been fighting Jones' teammate, Carlos Reutemann, for second place until the Argentine dropped out on the 12th lap. Jones then became the favorite of the capacity crowd of 80,000.

Moving cautiously from his box, Jones reduced speed for several laps. "I just wanted to keep the car running," he said later. It took him until the 30th lap to pass Laffite's Ligier and regain the lead.

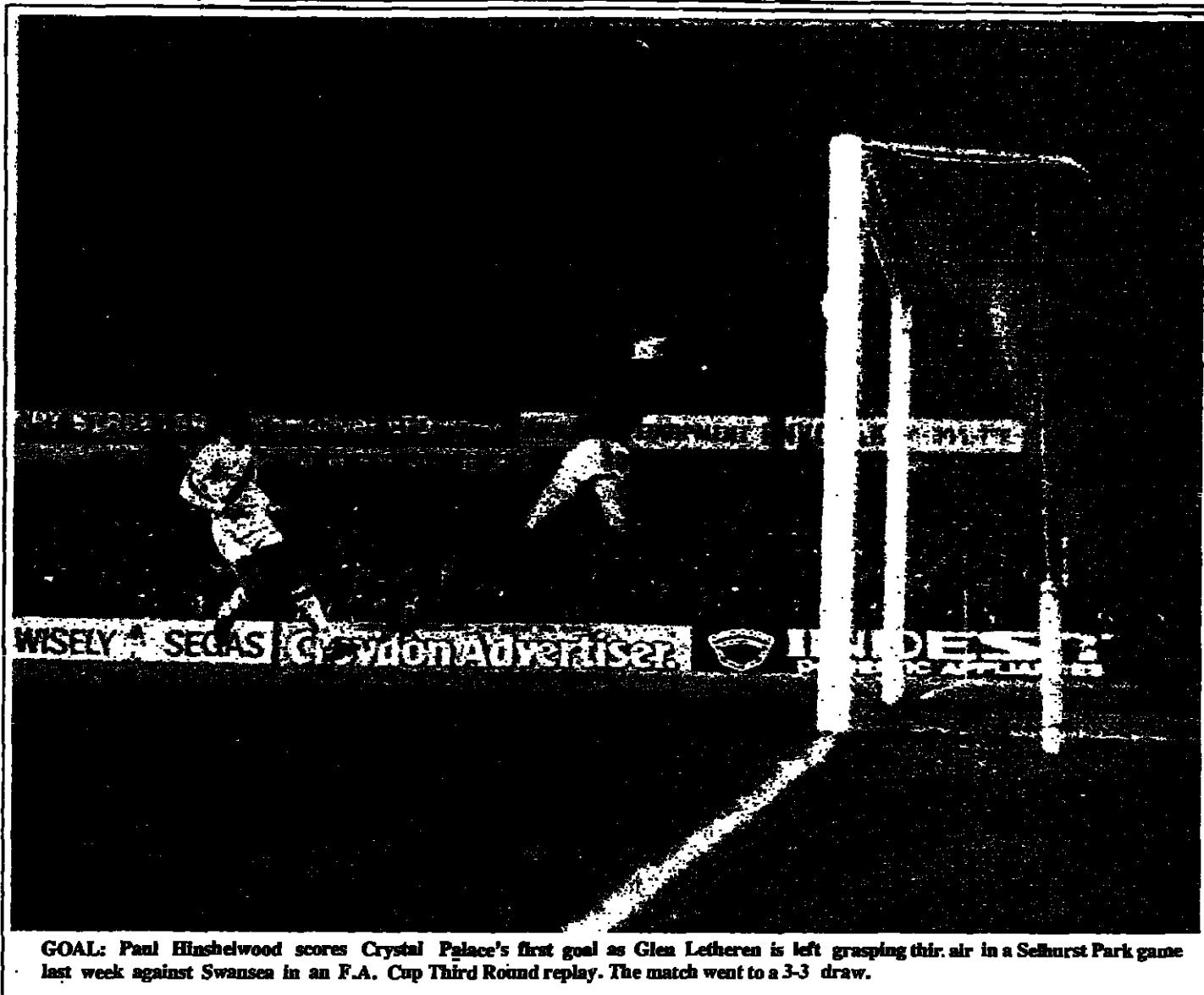
Laffite, a Frenchman, dropped out seconds later with engine failure, leaving Villeneuve's Ferrari second.

1. Alan Jones (Australia) Saudia Williams, one hour 43 mins 24.38 secs. (Average speed 183.44 km per hour)
2. Nelson Piquet (Brazil) Brabham, 1:43:48.97
3. Keke Rosberg (Finland) Fittipaldi, 1:44:43.02
4. Derk Daly (Ireland) Tyrrell, 1:44:47.86
5. Bruno Giacomelli (Italy) Alfa Romeo, 1:44:50.40
6. Alain Prost (France) McLaren, 1:45:05.17
7. Ricardo Zunino (Argentina) Brabham, 1:45:34.86
8. Patrick Depailler (France) Alfa Romeo, 46 laps
9. Jody Scheckter (South Africa) Ferrari, 44 laps
10. Clay Regazzoni (Switzerland) Ensign, 44 laps
11. Emerson Fittipaldi (Brazil) Fittipaldi, 37 laps
12. Gilles Villeneuve (Canada) Ferrari, 36 laps

## ANNOUNCEMENT

Our employee Syed Zainul Abedin, Indian National, is leaving Kingdom on exit without reentry permit. Anybody having any claim against him, to please CONTACT US within three days, after which we shall note be responsible.

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GOAL: Paul Hinshelwood scores Crystal Palace's first goal as Glen Letheren is left grasping thin air in a Selhurst Park game last week against Swansea in an F.A. Cup Third Round replay. The match went to a 3-3 draw.

## Grand Prix final

## Borg easily bests Gerulaitis in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP) — Bjorn Borg won the Grand Prix Masters tennis tournament Sunday with an easy 6-2, 6-2 victory over Vitas Gerulaitis.

Borg continued his mastery of the fifth-seeded Gerulaitis, who reached the final of this event, which serves as the championship of the 1979 Grand Prix tour, by upsetting top-seeded John McEnroe and No. Three

Jimmy Connors. Borg is 15-0 against Gerulaitis.

Seeded behind McEnroe here because the left-handed American earned more points on the 1979 Grand Prix tour, Borg reasserted his supremacy. He beat both Connors and McEnroe in third-set tiebreakers earlier, then romped past Gerulaitis, the 1979 Italian

## One-day game

## West Indies win Canberra cricket

CANBERRA, Jan. 14 (R) — The West Indies warmed up for Wednesday's important one-day cricket international against England with a comfortable win over Australian Capital Territory in a limited overs match here Monday.

A 101-run opening stand between Gordon Greenidge and Desmond Haynes and a brilliant unbeaten 88 by Lawrence Rowe helped the tourists to 261 for four off their 50 overs.

The Australian Capital Territory found the pace way beyond them. They struggled to 140 for nine off their allotted overs, leaving the West Indies victories by 121 runs.

The match took on undue importance for the West Indies after their one-day international against England in Melbourne on Saturday had been washed out by rain.

It was their first match since a one-day clash with Western Australia in Perth last Tuesday.

## West Indies innings:

Greenidge st Willett b Thebridge 57  
Haynes c Willett b Watchman 50  
Rowe not out 88  
Lloyd b Thebridge 25  
Gomes b Nix 13  
Parry not out 20  
Sundries (8lb) 8

Four Wickets for 261 after 50 overs  
Fall: 101, 117, 160, 215.  
Bowling: Nix 10-1-64-1 Moore 10-2-27-0, Bailey 10-0-82-0, Thebridge 10-1-48-2, Watchman 10-2-32-1.  
Batting time: 181 mins. overs: 50.

## Act and Districts Innings:

Sheeran c Rowe b Garner 11  
Flood c Murray b Roberts 2  
Willett c Greenidge b Roberts 1  
Irvine c Croft b Parry 17  
Owen st Murray b Parry 4  
Bailey b Garner 25  
Rogers c Murray b Roberts 11  
Watchman c Murray b Garner 16  
Thebridge not out 21  
Moore c Garner b Gomes 12  
Nix not out 5  
Sundries (4nb, 4b, 7lb) 15  
Nine wickets for 140 after 50 overs  
Fall: 7, 9, 27, 33, 53, 80, 99, 104, 123.  
Bowling: Roberts 8-3-16-3, Holding 6-0-12-0, Garner 9-2-18-3, Croft 4-1-4-0, Parry 10-2-21-2, Greenidge 6-2-17-0, Gomes 4-0-14-1, Rowe 2-0-13-0, Haynes 1-0-10-0.  
Batting time: 176 mins. Overs: 50.

## Open title holder.

Gerulaitis saved nine break points in the fifth game of the first set before Borg broke, helped by a lob that appeared wide but was not called out. Gerulaitis' success came almost exclusively with volleys at the net, including six in this game, which lasted 12 minutes.

It featured Gerulaitis rallying from 0-40, then surviving six break points in a row before losing the deciding point by hitting a volley into the net.

Borg rescued three break points in the next game to hold for 4-2, broke again in the seventh game and served out the set.

Gerulaitis' game fell apart after he failed to break back in that sixth game. He rushed the net at inopportune times and Borg had little trouble passing him.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, second seed Tracy Austin outclassed top seed Chris Evert Lloyd 6-2, 6-1 to win the first prize in a women's tennis tournament.

Seventeen-year-old U.S. Open champion Austin has now beaten Lloyd three times in two weeks and leads 7-5 in all encounters.

## Maier quits soccer on doctor's orders

BONN, Jan. 14 (AP) — West German soccer star Sepp Maier has announced his retirement on doctor's advice.

The newspaper Bild Am Sonntag reported Sunday that the 35-year-old Maier, goalie for FC Bayern-Munich during its World Cup triumph in 1974 and European Cup wins in 1967, 1974, 1975 and 1976, suffered severe internal injuries six months ago in a car accident.

Although his doctor said Maier's health had improved enough for him to resume normal activities, the physician advised against any attempt to resume training for the Bavarian team.

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[International]

الطبعة ٢٧ صفح ١٤٠٠ هـ

### Mugabe waits in wings

## Nkomo's return sparks bitter election contest

**SALISBURY, Jan. 14 (Agencies)** — Rhodesia's pre-independence election campaign moved into full swing on Monday, after Sunday's arrival of guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo. The contest already shapes up as a verbal battle as vicious as the seven year war that preceded it.

Nkomo returned Sunday from three years of exile to a hero's welcome by more than 120,000 supporters. The 62-year-old leader called for reconciliation and racial harmony.

Former Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa, one of Nkomo's two major opponents, rejected his appeal. Muzorewa said, "They (the guerrilla leaders) have not marched in as the head of the victorious armies. They have been brought back by us as defeated men in everything they have attempted. It only

remains for us to impose upon them final and total defeat in the election next month."

He compared Nkomo to a rogue elephant who had terrorized villagers until stopped by hunters. He accused Nkomo's guerrillas of "heinous, diabolical and inhuman acts carried out by barbarians who are worse than animals."

Meanwhile, an official of the third major candidate's party, said in Bulawayo that if his man loses the election, the war will be resumed. The comment was made by Enos Nkala, acting president in Rhodesia of Robert Mugabe's faction of the Patriotic Front. Nkomo and Mugabe were co-chairmen of the front.

Mugabe's faction, feeling it can win the elections without Nkomo, has decided to campaign independently.

Nkomo opposed this strategy, but now seems intent on capitalizing on it by taking a moderate stance that leaves him in a pivotal position, able to join either Mugabe or Muzorewa in a coalition government. Since Nkomo is much more acceptable to whites than Mugabe, he could end up in a coalition of Muzorewa, the whites and his own party.

The whites have 20 to 100 assembly seats reserved for them under the London agreement.

Nkomo said Sunday that his party would campaign as the Patriotic Front, a tactic that could win him some votes from the largely illiterate black population. Many regard the Front as one, unified body.

Monday was the deadline for parties to present British election supervisors with their proposed constitutions, their party symbols and deposits for each seat they plan to contest.

Mugabe has yet to return to Rhodesia, but party members have said he plans to arrive next Sunday.

Edgar Tekere, the top Zimbabwe African National Union official now in Rhodesia, arrived Monday morning and said his leader, Mugabe, would come in the next few days, but he did not specify what day. Tekere, secretary general of the party, was one of the chief recruiters of thousands of guerrillas in the seven years of war.

After Nkomo's rally he was hustled off into hiding in case he was killed by angry white Rhodesians.

Nkomo, 62-year-old father of the black struggle in Rhodesia, is considered a top assassination target for many whites.

When the Patriotic Front co-leader flew home from three years' exile in Zambia his own personal bodyguard and British and Rhodesian security men closed in around him to ward off a sniper's bullet.

He was then whisked by helicopter to a noisy rally by his supporters in the Salisbury black township of Highfield.

The crowd, one of the biggest ever assembled in Rhodesia, was well over twice the size of a similar meeting arranged by outgoing Premier Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Afterwards the burly guerrilla chief was driven to a secret destination. Police sources said even his driver did not know where he was going before the start of the journey.

Nkomo incurred hatred among whites when he apparently chuckled during a broadcast interview about the shooting down of a Rhodesian civilian airliner by his Zambia-based and Soviet-backed guerrilla army.

There have been signs that some people may be out to claim a number of cash rewards still on offer from private citizens for killing the guerrilla leader.



**COMMANDERS:** Military leaders of the Patriotic Front recently appealed to all guerrillas to comply with the ceasefire. They are from left to right: Joshua Mubvumba, Rex Nkomo, Danis Dabengwa, Josiah Tungamirai, Lookout Masuku. British liaison officer Col. Parker Bowles looks on.

### Soviet consulate attacked in Montreal

## Bomb explodes at Aeroflot's N.Y. office

**NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)** — Explosives experts studied debris Monday from a powerful bomb that shattered windows and injured three people outside the New York office of the Soviet airline Aeroflot.

Police said a ski-masked man in tan clothing dropped the bomb at the front door at 6:07 p.m. (23:07 GMT) Sunday before running around a corner. An unidentified man was seized a few blocks away and questioned for nearly six hours before being released about midnight.

The explosion tore out the glass facade at Aeroflot and broke windows in adjacent buildings and at the offices of British Airlines and Qantas Airlines, across the street. Tremors were felt six blocks in either direction of the midtown office.

## Private zoo protects farmer from Rhodesia guerrilla war

**WEDZA, Rhodesia, Jan. 14, (R)** — Rhodesian farmer, Norman Travers found a unique way of deterring guerrillas during the country's seven years of war. He kept a lion as a pet.

The animal, named Cassius, headed a "security team" which included Maggie the Hippo, Dudley the Warthog, a pair of leopards, a vulture — and a crocodile.

Together, they gave the Travers home better protection than high wire fences or guns. Almost all other farms in the area, south of Salisbury, were attacked by guerrillas but at the Travers homestead the peace was disturbed only by an occasional growl from Cassius as he and Dudley played together on the lawn.

Travers began collecting wildlife five years ago and had now opened a private game park. Some of the animals which he regards as his special pets are kept around the house.

Travers' wife, Jill, is not as enthusiastic as

"I was about 20 meters away and suddenly there was a very loud bang and I hear someone yelling, 'Help, help,'" said Jan van Eyk, a visitor from the Netherlands.

Those hurt, two French tourists and a New York woman, were treated for minor cuts and bruises at a hospital and then released.

Responsibility for the blast was claimed in separate telephone calls to the Associated Press from people who said they were from the militant Jewish Defense League and Omega 7, and anti-Castro terrorist group.

The first caller said the JDL "planted the bomb at Aeroflot" to protest the imprisonment of Soviet dissidents.

A second caller claimed that Omega 7 bombed the airline to show "solidarity with the people of Cuba and Afghanistan in their

struggle against Soviet imperialism."

Still later, however, a man identifying himself as Irving Rubin, IDL national chairman, told *The New York Times* his group was not responsible, but added, "We wholeheartedly applaud the act."

The two men hurt in the blast were Ennio Cerasani and Philippe Blondel, both of Paris. The injured woman was Mrs. J.B. Chiebnick, of New York.

A fourth man was also taken to the hospital, but police said he was not hurt.

Omega 7 callers also claimed responsibility for Sunday's bombing of a cigar factory in a Cuban district of Miami and the Dec. 11 bombing of the Soviet mission to the United Nations.

In Montreal, a small bomb exploded outside the Soviet Consulate early Monday but caused little damage.

There were no injuries.

Sgt. Real Trudeau of the Montreal Urban Community Police Force said the bomb exploded outside the building shortly before 2 a.m. EST (07:00 GMT), slightly damaging an electrical generator.

The building had been under 24-hour protection by a private security firm.

Trudeau said police had no idea who planted the bomb and were investigating the incident.

And at New York's Kennedy Airport, a weekend Aeroflot flight from Moscow encountered "no problem" even though baggage handler and ticket takers boycotted the Soviet airline.

"Aeroflot personnel are handling their own passengers," said Paul Friend, a spokesman for Pan American World Airways.

The employees, members of the Teamsters Union, have threatened to strike Pan Am if the U.S. airline honors its contract to provide baggage and passenger services for Aeroflot flights into New York and Washington.

The Teamsters are protesting the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

An Aeroflot flight with 130 passengers arrived in New York shortly after 3 p.m. (20:00 GMT) Sunday and took off for a return flight to Russia with 110 passengers around 7 p.m.

Last Friday, a Soviet flight headed to New York was detoured to Montreal after the Teamsters announced the boycott. People expecting to board the plane in New York were stranded seven hours until the Polish airline, Lot, flew them to Warsaw.

Aeroflot spokesman Oleg Savitsky said the Soviet airline is: undeterred by the Teamsters.



President Carter and Secretary Vance

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)** — President Jimmy Carter, defending his handling of crises in Iran and Afghanistan, declared Sunday night that "political considerations and economic profit had to be set aside" as he asked all Americans to "stand with me."

In a speech prepared for delivery to the White House Conference on Small Business, Carter again said he would not "give in to terrorism" but would "if possible, preserve the peace."

In conjunction with Carter's speech, the White House released a report on the "state of small business" to be delivered to Congress on Monday in which Carter says his fiscal 1981 budget will reduce the federal deficit below the current level of \$30 billion.

In one of his rare appearances outside the White House since Americans were taken captive in Tehran on Nov. 4, Carter denounced the holding of American hostages in Iran and the "massive (Soviet) invasion of the small, nonaligned country of Afghanistan."

"Yet for all our anger," Carter told 2,100 delegates to the conference at a Washington hotel, "the United States has responded with restraint and with firmness."

"For all the world to see, we have reasserted the rule of law in international conduct and worked carefully with the United Nations. We will continue to protect American interests and, if possible, preserve the peace," he said.

Perhaps answering his critics, who include several of his rivals for the presidency, Carter defended his responses to the crises, which include a partial grain embargo against the Soviets and a cutoff of oil imports from Iran. "Normal trade and commerce has been interrupted in order to demonstrate vividly our abhorrence and condemnation of terrorism and military aggression against innocent people," Carter declared.

"In reaching my decision to act, I had to face some tough choices," Carter said.

"There are many risks. There are economic costs," he added. "We are sharing those costs, so the burden will not fall only on you or American farmers or on any other particular groups. Political considerations and economic profit had to be set aside."

### England scores narrow victory over Australia

**SYDNEY, Jan. 14 (R)** — England scored a thrilling two-wicket victory with seven balls to spare in the one-day cricket international against Australia here Monday.

Reserve pace bowler Graham Stevenson was the England hero, taking four for 33 as Australia folded to 163 all out in 48.4 overs. He then hit the winning runs to complete an England recovery after they had been 61 for six.

England's win assured them of first place in the round-robin section of the World Series limited-over competition, which is also being contested by West Indies.

Australia's chance of joining England in the final now looks bleak. They have only four points after seven of their eight matches while the West Indies have five points from six games.



**CLEOPATRA'S PALACE:** A diver passes over what is thought to be the underwater ruins of Cleopatra's palace in the harbor of Alexandria.

## Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

Not all of the letters sent by readers find their way to the letters column in the paper. But these also tell their own story of the almost impossible mosaic which is now the Arab world, and the difficulties we find in keeping such diverse requirements reasonably happy.

There was a letter from a Lebanese reader, a resident of Paris. His main point was that we are far too "Victorian." Instead of the doom-laden photos of politicians we print everyday, he wrote, why not some "appetizing" pictures for a happier start for the day. Now we knew quite well what kind of "appetizing" picture our Lebanese reader wants — definitely no go. Yet he also made some valuable points regarding our treatment of the theme of the relations between the sexes, so that we almost published his letter. But he ended up by an attack on two of our contributors phrased so scurrilously that we would have ended up in jail had we published it.

No sooner had we stopped shaking our heads in part agreement with our reader on some of his point, than another letter arrived from an Egyptian reader accusing us of precisely the opposite vices. We are, we learnt, far too free and easy on the "women question" (his phrase). I myself earned a severe attack for mentioning a "female friend" once in some quite innocent context. This, according to our "disgusted from Cairo" friend, was blatant corruption, a threat to the morals of every young man and woman throughout the Arab world. We should immediately mend our ways, and stop spreading this "Western Poison" among the Youth of the Land. We thought the best way to deal with the gentleman was to send him the address of our Lebanese friend in Paris, and sit back and wait for the outcome.

The most common complaint is from readers who think that their particular corner of the Arab world is self evidently the only one worth covering — why oh why, they keep asking, you keep telling us everything except what really matters — namely the affairs of the reader's home patch. Now while we do not go as far as old Bernard Shaw who defined nationalism as that quite unwarranted feeling that the country you happen to have been born in is somehow better than all others, we still think that some measure of "internationalism" — at least within the Arab world — is a healthy development.

An example of this was a letter from an Algerian reader, who attacked our stand on the question of the Western Sahara. Now this in itself was alright, no one has said that the Algerian stand is devoid of all merit, although our reader's restatement of it was, to put it mildly, somewhat uncritical. But what troubled us was the accusation at the end of the long barangue, that we are "agents of the Spaniards." This, we felt, was a first, as far as insults to Arab journalists go. At least in modern times, before the Arabs were driven out from Spain.

Translated From Ashraf Al Awad

## Bert Lance to enter court on fraud charge

**ATLANTA, Georgia, Jan. 14 (R)** — President Jimmy Carter's former close adviser, one-time budget director Bert Lance, is due to face trial Tuesday on bank fraud charges, but defense objections may delay the proceedings.

Lance, who with three Georgia associates was indicted eight months ago on 33 counts of bank fraud and conspiracy, argues that his right to a fair trial has been hampered by "leaks" of grand jury information.

As Lance resigned his budget post more than two years ago, it seems unlikely that the case will hurt Carter much, if at all. He has had no public contact lately with Lance.

U.S. District Court Judge Charles Moya has said he will not rule until Tuesday, the time scheduled for the trial to open, on whether to call for a hearing on a defense motion to dismiss the case.

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